FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 FEBRUARY 1985

Lebanon

A car-bomb explosion in the Burj al-Shamali area east of Tyre wounded 10 IDF soldiers on 5 February, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. Beirut radio claimed that Israeli helicopters strafed a school in Tyre, "wounding more than 30 students." Further north, a car-bomb caused casualties in B'aqlin on 6 February, the radio announced.

Earlier, in remarks cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, Phalangist Party Leader Elie Karamah viewed the possible resurgence of an armed Palestinian presence in the refugee camps as "extremely grave," stressing the need for the Lebanese state to impose its authority over all those residing in Lebanon, including the Palestinian refugees.

Israel

Answering a Tehiya faction no-confidence motion on security in the territories, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said Amman has become a "center of planning and attacks" against Israel, IDF radio reported. The Knesset defeated the Tehiya no-confidence motion when only the Tehiya and KAKH Knesset members voted in favor, Jerusalem radio announced. In a related development, while Radio Monte Carlo noted PFLP and Fatah dissident movement statements claiming responsibility for killing the Israeli soldier in the Ramallah area on 4 February, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio maintained that one of "our brave revolutionaries" was responsible.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak called on Israel to show more flexibility on the issue of peace talks, MENA reported. Responding to Israeli criticisms of Egypt's efforts in this regard, Mubarak said that Egypt is also "not pleased" with Israel's efforts to resolve the problems obstructing peace. In subsequent remarks at a banquet in honor of visiting FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker, carried by MENA, Mubarak welcomed the "progress" resulting from the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue "in the last few days." Earlier, Mubarak expressed satisfaction over his talks with his FRG counterpart, though he noted that he had not yet received an FRG offer "guaranteeing the safety" of the nuclear reactor which the FRG will help finance and establish in Egypt, according to the agency.

Libya

The four Britons detained in Libya were released on 5 February in accordance with the Basic Popular Congresses' decisions, Tripoli radio announced.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes bombed two villages in southern Khuzestan Province on 3 and 5 February, according to an Iranian military communique reported by IRNA, again violating an agreement not to attack civilian areas. The communique also maintained that Iranian forces were able to "halt and suppress" a new Iraqi operation on Majnun Island on the night of 3-4 February.

Iran

Two "U.S. mercenary agents" hurled two handgrenades at the Foundation for the Oppressed building in northern Tehran on 6 February killing one and injuring two, according to an IRNA report.

Reported Explosion in Syria

Travelers arriving in Beirut from Syria reported that a "huge explosion" occurred near a garrison of the Syrian presidential guards in Dummar on 15 January, according to INA. Shots were also heard in the area, which was cordoned off, the travelers said.

Jordan

A royal decree appointed Culture Minister Tahir Hikmat acting information minister replacing Layla Sharaf, who resigned on 28 January. PETRA-JNA reported.

Sudan

During an ambush by Sudanese People's Liberaton Army (SPLA) forces near Cheibet on 2 February, 2 government soldiers were killed and 16 wounded, the clandestine SPLA radio reported.

Western Sahara

Forty Moroccan soldiers were killed and 45 were wounded, according to a Saharan Information Ministry statement reported by AFP, during attacks last week in the Mahbes area.

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TANJUG Interviews PLO Military Official

LD041131 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1000 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers, February 4 (TANJUG) — After a several-month-long break in intra-Palestinian dialogue has been renewed and the Palestinian-Jordanian negotiations on setting up a joint confederation have been continued, but returning Palestinian-Syrian relations to normal is still in question, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat for military affairs, has said in an interview with TANJUG's correspondent to Algeria.

The PLO has ever attached special attention to relations with Syria, but has met with an unyielding attitude in Damascus so far, he added.

Abu Jihad confirmed that efforts being made for a renewal of the dialogue between Al Fatah and the organizations making up the Palestinian Democratic Alliance had already brought in some practical results. The dialogue has been renewed with three of the front's four members. Being still aside is only George Habash-led Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine.

The continuance of negotiations between the PLO and Jordan is also making progress, Abu Jihad evaluated. "Our relations are historical and specific ones," Abu Jihad said, underlining the readiness of the PLO's Executive Committee to go on with negotiations and "encourage every Palestinian-Jordanian coming closer together" on the basis of the Fes peace plan and decisions taken at the previous sessions of the PLO National Council. This covers the setting up of an independent Palestinian state and, then, its association with Jordan within a confederation.

In Abu Jihad's evaluation, the PLO relations with Syria are still in a blind alley by reason of Damascus' unyielding attitude. Syria's main goal is to subordinate the PLO and keep the "Palestinian card" in negotiations for solving the Middle East problem in its hands. Damascus wants to deprive the PLO and the Palestinian people of their legitimate right to decide their future for themselves.

After a failure in its attempt to make impossible a session of the Palestine National Council out of which the PLO came stronger both internally and internationally, Syria does not cease threatening, Abu Jihad claimed. "In spite of all, the PLO is ready for a dialogue and normalization of relations," Abu Jihad stressed.

Abu Jihad particularly turned to the support of the non-aligned countries to the PLO. "The non-aligned countries have ever sided with the Palestinian people in its struggle for self-determination and setting up an independent state. At their summits and ministerial meetings they have passed a lot of resolutions which confirm such policy's consistence and continuity," Abu Jihad pointed out.

"This support is of great importance to us and we expect that it will be confirmed again at the forthcoming ministerial meetings of the non-aligned," Abu Jihad said in conclusion.

Palestinian Military Parade Planned in Iraq

GF051304 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Feb (WAKH) — Palestinian sources report that modern and sophisticated weapons will be displayed at the grand military parade to be held tomorrow near Baghdad.

These sources told the WAKH correspondent in Baghdad that these weapons are currently in the possession of the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] and that military cadres were trained to use them some time ago.

The source did not divulge any information on the nature of these weapons or their quantities. The sources merely said that the Palestinian fighters have never used these weapons before.

The Palestinian military parade which will be held in the city of Al-Musayyib, located 50 km from Baghdad, is to be attended by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in his capacity as the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces in addition to about 150 military commanders who represent the PLA forces in the Arab world.

These sources stressed that 'Arafat, who is expected to arrive in Baghdad in the next few hours, will later tomorrow chair a meeting of the Palestine Military Council — the first of its kind ever held in Baghdad. This meeting will be dedicated to discussion of a number of issues that pertain to the future of the Palestinian issue.

The military parade and the council meeting have a special importance at this time following the escalation of the Palestinian resistance operations in the occupied territories against the Zionists. This event, according to the sources, has special importance because it is held in Iraq, which has been fighting a war for over 4 years, and near the Iraqi Army which has been able to remain steadfast in the confrontation against Iranian aggression. This event also grants the PLA the opportunity to obtain the expertise acquired by the Iraqi Army in the war and to use this expertise for the Palestinian issue.

PLO Radio: Zionist Soldier Killed in Ramallah

JN051736 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] In accordance with the [Palestinian] revolution leadership's directives and decisions to escalate armed struggle in the occupied territories, the main arena of conflict, our brave revolutionaries are escalating their operations against the Zionist occupation forces personnel and vehicles, inflicting more losses in men and equipment.

One of our brave revolutionaries shot and killed a Zionist soldier on the main street in Ramallah in the occupied West Bank. The occupation authorities immediately imposed a curfew on Ramallah, Al-Birah, and the Al-Am'ari refugee camp, and arrested many Palestinians on the pretext of being involved in the operation.

Resistance Operations in S. Lebanon Detailed
JN051806 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] In southern Lebanon the joint Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist forces have issued a statement announcing that the group of martyr leader Fahd al-Qawasimi launched an attack with katyusha rockets on Israeli occupation forces' positions [words indistinct] near Al-Qir'awn Lake. The attack destroyed the Israeli positions, killing and injuring their occupants.

The group of martyr leader 'Abd al-Fattah Hamud from the joint forces has also admitted responsibility for throwing bombs at an Israeli patrol at the southern entrenace of the city of Sidon, the capital of occupied southern Lebanon. This group also attacked a position of the Israeli Army in Batuliyah and detonated explosive charges on the roads of Bi'r al-Salasil, Al-Yasuriyah, Al-Nabatiyah, and Dayr Qannun al-Nahr. These operations resulted in the killing and injuring of several enemy soldiers. The group of martyr leader 'Abd al-Fattah Hamud announced the martyrdom of one of its heroes during a clash with a military patrol of agent Antoine Lahd in Dayr Qannun al-Nahr. The clash also led to the killing and wounding of a number of the agent patrol's personnel.

Two Israeli soldiers were killed in occupied southern Lebanon at dawn today during an attack by the joint Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist forces against an Israeli military patrol in occupied southern Lebanon. The Zionist military spokesman, who admitted the operation, said that the patrol was near the Burj al-Shamali camp, 3 km south of occupied Tyre. It is noteworthy that this operation was the fourth in Tyre in 24 hours. The enemy lost six Zionist soldiers during these four operations.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC, EEC Import-Export 'War' Possible

GF060529 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The GCC was reported yesterday to be bracing for an import-export war with the European Economic Community if barriers impeding Arab petrochemical exports to Western Europe were not removed.

Saudi officials said GCC Secretary General Abdullah Bishara was to travel to Italy shortly in a 'last ditch bid' to talk the EEC countries into easing Arab exports of petrochemicals to their markets.

Bishara is to complain about the EEC's system that allegedly imposes quotas and defines preferential attributes to petrochemical products from Arab countries, sources said.

He is also to visit France, West Germany, and possibly Britain.

The GCC seeks understanding toward a policy of "reciprocation", whereby the GCC countries would treat their imports from the EEC countries in much the same manner that the EEC would handle Arab exports of petrochemicals.

The Saudis, and the rest of the GCC countries, obtain cheap natural and petroleum gas from their oilfields, and use these gases as fuel and feedstock in their industries.

Due to extremely low production costs, the GCC countries can afford to sell their petrochemical products at unbeatable prices.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah said the GCC countries would "take certain counter measures" against the EEC countries if further tariff restrictions were imposed.

BAHRAIN

Portuguese Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

GF050959 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0820 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Manama, 5 Feb (WAKH) — Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama arrived in Manama today from Riyadh on a 2-day visit. During the visit he will hold talks with Bahraini officials on bilateral relations, Gulf, Arab, and international issues, in addition to other issues of common interest. Upon his arrival he was received by Bahraini Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and a number of officials.

Received by Amir

GF051330 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1040 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Manama, 5 Feb (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here today Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama, who is currently visiting Bahrain. The Portuguese foreign minister was also received by Bahraini Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman al Khalifah.

The audiences were attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Portuguese Vice Consul to Bahrain Mario Lopes Varella.

The Portuguese foreign minister arrived in Manama from Riyadh earlier today as part of his current tour of a number of countries in the region.

Talks Begin

GF051924 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1735 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Manama, 5 Feb (WAKH) — A session of official talks was held in Manama today between the Bahraini side, led by Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, and the Portuguese side led by Foreign Minister Jaime Gama.

During the session, the two sides discussed means of expanding relations between Bahrain and Portugal, particularly in the economic and cultural fields. They also reviewed current developments in the Gulf region, including the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East issue, and international issues of common interest.

Amir Al Khalifah Attends Military Exercises

GF051734 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Manama, 5 Feb (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir and Supreme Commander of the Defence Force Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah attended military exercises at Al-Hafirah area, south of Bahrain today.

The exercises were being held on occasion of the 17th anniversary of the foundation of the Bahrain Defence Force (BDF).

H.H. the Amir and guests heard a speech on the kinds of arms and their military capabilities.

The units and detachments of the BDF in addition to the Special Forces and the Amiri Guard took part in the exercises.

H.H. the Amir of Bahrain praised the high standard reached by the Bahrain Defence Force during the last 17 years.

"We are proud of the BDF's accomplishments and the faithfulness of the Bahraini soldiers in protecting their homeland and preserving Bahrain's history," Shaykh 'Isa said.

Meanwhile the Bahraini Crown Prince and Commander in Chief of the BDF Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al Khalifah said that this year, the BDF celebrates its anniversary with great accomplishments. "His highness' presence at this function reflects his keenness to further improve the morale of the Bahraini soldiers," Shaykh Hamad said.

The crown prince added that these maneuvres were proof of the achievements of the Bahraini officers and soldiers who are experienced with all kinds of arms.

The commander in chief said that the BDF are looking forward to acquiring more experience and defence capabilities.

He hailed achievement of the BDF's various detachments during the past 17 years stressing his keenness to exert more effort to preserve the security of the country and its achievement.

Shaykh Hamad referred to the gradual development of training, education, armament, human forces and military installations.

Shaykh Hamad hailed cooperation among the GCC armies and said cooperation and coordination are continuing among them mainly in the field of training, armament and other military issues.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Accepts Romanian Invitation

LD051128 Kuwait KUNA in English 1036 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 5 (KUNA) — Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah Tuesday sent a reply message to Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. The message was in response to Andrei's invitation to Shaykh Sabah to pay a visit to Romania.

Shaykh Sabah's message which was handed to Romanian charge d'affaires to Kuwait by deputy director of minister's office Sulayman al-Morjan expressed Shaykh Sabah's thanks and appreciation at the invitation, assuring the Romanian minister that he looks forward to making the visit at the earliest possible opportunity.

Deputy Prime Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

LD052144 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1601 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Feb (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and information, returned home tonight following a visit to Saudi Arabia which lasted several hours.

During the visit, he conveyed a message from the amir of Kuwait to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the results of the Kuwaiti foreign minister's visit to Damascus at the beginning of this week and his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian officials.

On his return, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad was welcomed by Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad, under secretary at the Ministry of Information, and several Foreign Ministry officials.

Moves To End Gulf War

LD052155 Kuwait KUNA in English 1703 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, feb 5 (KUNA) — Kuwait's chief diplomat held a round of talks on the Iraq-Iran war with Saudi Arabian leaders Tuesday in the latest of a series of regional political contacts on the protracted 52-month-old conflict.

Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad presented a letter from H.H. the amir to Saudi Monarch King Fahd on the issue, in a day-long visit to Riyadh that included talks with his counterpart Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

Formal announcements here and in Riyadh gave no substantive details of the message or the talks, but officials made clear the visit was to review the results of recent discussions between Shaykh Sabah and Syrian leaders in Damascus.

The Kuwaiti minister said on Saturday that he was conveying the viewpoints of all six states of the Gulf Cooperation Council on the Iraq-Iran war during his visit to Syria, which is viewed as a key player in peace efforts by virtue of its close ties to Tehran.

Prince Sa'ud had originally been scheduled to join the Kuwaiti minister in Damascus, but was prevented by unspecified urgent business in Baghdad.

Following the Kuwaiti minister's visit to Damascus, Syria despatched its vice president and key foreign policy figure 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Algeria, which has played a leading role over the past four years in trying to arrange for a negotiated settlement between the two warring countries.

Shaykh Sabah said he himself might travel to Algeria, as well as Libya, for further talks, which follow last month's resolution by a seven-man Arab committee on the war to step up diplomatic activity in the search for a breakthrough in the fighting.

Regional diplomacy on the war has been conspicuously reactivated in recent weeks, with visits to Syria, Algeria, Libya and South Yemen by a senior Iranian Foriegn Ministry official and an Arab tour by the head of the Islamic Conference Organization's committee mandated to seek an end to the war, Gambian President Dawada Jawara.

The political moves coincide with a marked upsurge of fighting along the Iraq-Iran battlefront.

Over the last week, Iraq has announced launching a major offensive to take strategic heights in the central sector of the frontier, and repulsing a series of Iranian counterthrusts further south.

Both Iraq and Iran have accused each other of violating a UN-brokered agrement last year not to shell civilian targets along the border, and reported Iraqi attacks on ships using Iranian ports have increased sharply since the beginning of the year.

Reports in Algiers Monday, where Khaddam met top state and party officials, spoke of plans to negotiate a cease-fire between the two sides as a prelude to wider peace talks, but there has been little official word on any specific ideas being canvassed to halt the conflict.

The GCC has played a leading role in urging Iran to respond to the series of peace initiatives launched since the war broke out in September 1980.

The grouping — made up of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates — has said repeatedly it will do all it can to promote peace between its two regional neighbours.

Minister of State Says New Cabinet Just 'Speculation'

GF051850 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Feb (QNA) — 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, has described reports on the forthcoming cabinet formation and nomination of candidates for the new government as premature speculation.

In statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* published today, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said that any new cabinet formation in the country must be according to the constitution and within 2 weeks after the results of the elections for the new Kuwaiti National Assembly, namely after 21 February.

Oil, Finance Minister Denies Country in Debt

GF051612 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Feb (WAKH) — Kuwait's Oil and Finance Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah Tuesday denied statistical reports that Kuwait is indebted to foreign organizations.

In a statement to Kuwaiti *AL-ANBA'* daily Shaykh 'Ali described the statistics issued by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] that Kuwait is indebted by $6.69 billion as incorrect.

On the contrary, he added, Kuwait actually has deposits abroad and is not indebted, he stressed.

The OECD said Monday that many Arab countries headed by Algeria and including Kuwait are in debt.

Oil Refinery Production Increases Reported

GF051122 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 4 Feb 85 p 13

[Text] Output from Kuwait's three oil refineries rose slightly last year by some 10,000 barrels per day, a 2.27 per cent increase over the previous year's figure.

Statistics released yesterday by the Kuwaiti National Petroleum Company (KNPC), said 24,266,000 tonnes of various petroleum products were produced in 1984 by the Mina Abdullah, Ahmadi and Shuaiba refineries, compared to 23,727,000 tonnes in 1983.

The figures cover naphtha, kerosene, gasoline, various grades of fuel oil, diesel oil, and sulphur, said KNPC, which is the wholly-owned refining, gas liquefaction and domestic marketing subsidiary of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC), the state hydrocarbons giant. KNPC hopes to be able to refine some two thirds of Kuwaiti crude output at home in the future, in a bid to maximize its ability to market petroleum products directly, and the three refineries are being expanded accordingly.

The Ahmadi refinery's output rose 13 percent in 1984 to 12.53 million tonnes, by some 87.8 million barrels. The refinery is currently undergoing expansion to raise its capacity to a planned 270,000 barrels of crude intake per day.

The Mina Abdullah facility, which hopes to almost double its capacity to 200,000 barrels of crude intake per day by the end of next year, also raised production last year by 12.8 percent. It produced 3.845 million tonnes of refined products, the equivalent of 26.9 million barrels.

Shuaiba, meanwhile, had an output of 7.891 million tonnes (some 55.2 million barrels) in 1984, 15.2 per cent down from the previous annual total, according to KNPC.

OMAN

Thai Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit 5 Feb

GF051004 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0550 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Muscat, 5 Feb (WAKH) — Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and the delegation accompanying him today arrived in Muscat on a 3-day official visit to Oman. The Thai minister was received upon his arrival by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, and a number of officials. The Omani-Thai discussions are to be held today. A press statement will be issued at the conclusion of the visit.

The Thai minister stated upon his arrival that his visit to the Sultanate of Oman is designed to cement and reinforce current cooperation between the two countries and to promote their aspirations.

On Thailand's views regarding relations between East Asia and the GCC countries, he said: We look forward to further cooperation between our countries and the GCC countries because of similarities in many fields. He added that this is his first visit to the Gulf countries. He began his tour by visiting Saudi Arabia, then Kuwait, and now Oman.

Talks Begin

GF051352 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The official talks between Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah and Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila was held in Al-Ghubrah guest house this afternoon.

The session was attended on the Omani side by Sayf ibn Hamad Al-Batashi, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Haytham ibn Tariq, chief of European and North and South American affairs at the Foreign Ministry; Ahmad ibn Muhammad Al-Lamki, chief of African affairs at the Foreign Ministry; Salim ibn Hassan Makki, chief of conferences and international organizations affairs at the Foreign Ministry; 'Awad ibn Badr Al-Shanfari, chief of Arab affairs at the Foreign Ministry; and a number of officials at the ministry, and on the Thai side by the delegation accompanying the Thai minister.

Oil Minister Receives Sudanese Counterpart

GF051350 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Sa'id Ahmad al-Shanfari, minister of petroleum and minerals, met in his office this morning with Yusuf Sulayman, Sudanese minister of state for energy and mining, who arrived in the country early this morning.

During the meeting the existing cooperation between the two countries in oil and minerals fields were discussed in addition to the developments in the oil arena. The meeting was attended by Salim Ibn Muhammad ibn Sha'ban, under secretary of the Petroleum and Minerals Ministry.

Sudanese Minister Departs

GF051704 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Yusuf Sulayman, Sudanese minister of state for energy and mining, left the country this evening after a visit to the Sultanate.

The Sudanese minister was seen off at Al-Sid international airport by Petroleum Minister Salim ibn Muhammad ibn Sha'ban, the Sudanese charge d'affaires in Muscat, and a number of officials at the Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Receives Kuwaiti Minister, U.S. Group

GF051900 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received today Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir who delivered to his majesty a written message from his brother the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, and Sa'ud al-'Uthaymi, the Kuwaiti ambassador to the kingdom, attended the meeting.

His majesty also received today the delegation of the Saudi - U.S. roundtable for trade which is led by Dr Robert Newman.

Foreign Minister Receives Al-Jabir

LD051322 Riyadh SPA in English 1232 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Riyadh, Feb 5, SPA — Visiting Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir conferred here today with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faysal.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri, foreign under secretary for political affairs, and the Kuwaiti Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Uthaymi.

Defense Minister Receives U.S. Trade Group

LD051229 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1020 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Feb (SPA) — His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general this morning received at his office the delegation of the American-Saudi round table for trade headed by Robert Newman, former American ambassador to the Kingdom, who is currently visiting the Kingdom.

During the meeting, bilateral relations between Saudi Arabia and United States and ways to promote them were discussed.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad ibn Sa'ud Al Sa'ud, assistant minister of defense and aviation for civil aviation affairs and assistant minister of defense and aviation for military affairs.

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Arrives in Jeddah

LD060007 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2142 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Mauritanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ahmed Ould Minnih arrived in Jeddah this evening for a visit to the kingdom. He was welcomed by the director of the Foreign Ministry branch in the western region, Salim Sunbul, and the Mauritanian charge d'affaires to the Kingdom.

PDRY

YSP Secretary Receives Bulgarian Delegation

GF051400 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, met in his office today with the Bulgarian party and governmental delegation led by Comrade Ivan Ganev, candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) Central Committee and Bulgarian deputy foreign minister. During the meeting, views on the revolutionary situation were exchanged and cooperation between the YSP and the BCP and between the PDRY and Bulgaria were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Mahmud al-Najashi, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Central Committee; Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, deputy foreign minister; and the Bulgarian ambassador in Aden, (Dmitrov Camerov).

YAR

Joint Committee With USSR Signs Protocol

GF051852 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Brother Engineer Muhammad Ahmad al-Junayd, minister of development and head of the central planning organ, received today the Soviet delegation to the joint Soviet-YAR economic committee.

They reviewed the results of the meetings of the committee. During the meeting, the necessity of exerting more efforts for developing and widening the scope of economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries was stressed.

The joint Yemeni-Soviet economic committee discussed the means for implementing the economic and technical agreement signed between the two countries last October during the visit of the brother president leader and secretary general and the accompanying delegation to the Soviet Union. They later signed a joint protocol at the conclusion of the meetings. The protocol includes the fields of economic and technical cooperation between YAR and the Soviet Union. The protocol provides for widening and developing cooperation in industry, especially the cement industry, water and irrigation projects, paving of roads, and the training of Yemeni cadres.

The Yemeni side was led at the meetings of the committee by Engineer Muhsin al-Hamdani, Public Works Ministry undersecretary. The Soviet side was led by (?Mukiyevskiy), chief of economic cooperation at the Near East Department of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Soviet Presidium Delegation Arrives 6 Feb

GF060550 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium arrived in Sanaa this morning. The delegation, which is led by Arnold Fedorovich Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium, is on a 1-week visit to our country.

They will hold talks with the officials of the Constituent People's Council and exchange views on parliamentary and international questions.

The delegation was received at the airport by Brother Yusuf (al-Sihali), deputy chairman of the Constituent People's Council and member of the Standing Committee; Brother 'Abdallah al-'Anisi, secretary of the council; a number of members of the Constituent Council; the Soviet ambassador in Sanaa; and a representative of the Foreign Ministry protocol office.

Mubarak Discusses Relations With Israel

NC051407 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has called on Israel to show more flexibility on the issue of peace talks.

Answering a journalist's question at Al-Qubbah Palace today on his view of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' statement that he is not pleased with Egypt's efforts vis-a-vis peace with Israel, President Mubarak said: We are also not pleased with their efforts to resolve those problems that obstruct peace.

President Mubarak called on Israel to sign the international agreement banning the production and use of nuclear weapons. The UN member states, including Egypt, have signed this document; Israel has not.

President Mubarak declared that he will meet with Jordan's King Husayn in the near future.

President Mubarak denied that he recently received an envoy of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. He said: I have not received anyone representing the PLO leader.

President Mubarak called on Israel to withdraw from all Lebanese territory.

Answering a question on the increasing violence in Lebanon and whether Israel should remain in Lebanon until the Lebanese Army becomes sufficiently strong, President Mubarak said: I do not think this is a good idea. The best thing is for Israel to withdraw completely from Lebanon and leave matters there to the UN forces. Israel is not a weak state and it can defend its border.

Finally, President Mubarak said: It is also better to let the Lebanese parties solve their problems by themselves.

Further Reportage on FRG President's Visit

First Talks With Mubarak

NC051426 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — The first session of talks between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and German President Richard von Weizsaecker ended at noon today. On the Egyptian side the approximately 1-hour session was attended by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Al-Shafi' 'Abd al-Hamid, Egyptian ambassador to the FRG. Representing the German side were Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and foreign minister; Mr Fiedler, head of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East section; and Kurt Mueller, FRG ambassador in Cairo.

Following the meeting, President Mubarak expressed satisfaction over the talks he held with the German president and his delegation. In answer to questions from journalists, he said that the atmosphere of the talks was very cordial. He also noted that he has not yet received the FRG's offer guaranteeing the safety of the nuclear reactor it will participate in financing and establishing in Egypt.

Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that during the meeting the two sides reviewed their countries' positions on various issues. He said that at tomorrow's meeting the sides will review in detail the remaining international topics and local problems. They will also discuss means of developing multiple bilateral relations, which the prime minister described as very advanced and developing.

Mubarak Makes Dinner Speech

NC052100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2007 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has stressed the need for Jordan and the PLO to work out a mutual formula to safeguard Arab rights.

In a speech delivered at a dinner hosted in honor of German President Richard von Weizsaecker this evening, President Mubarak pointed out that the crystalization of a unified Arab stand on all basic issues would alert all world powers interested in peace and stability to their responsibilities to directly contribute to the establishment of peace.

In a reply speech, the German president expressed his country's readiness to support all those participating in the process of establishing peace in the Middle East through its cooperation with its European allies and through close coordination with the United States.

President Weizsaecker emphasized his country's adherence to the statements issued by the European summit council. He said that the FRG has played an important role in charting and formulating these statements.

The following is the text of President Husni Mubarak's dinner speech:

Dear friend Richard von Weizsaecker, Mrs Weizsaecker, distinguished guests: I am pleased to welcome you to Egypt on behalf of its devout people, who are proud of their close ties with the friendly FRG people and the exemplary relations that have been established between us. These relations must be strengthened and deepened daily because they are based on firm unshaking foundations — foundations that have been consolidated by mutual interests and sincere feelings.

I had the opportunity to meet with you during my visit to your country in November 1984 and to sense your utmost desire to deepen bilateral cooperation in all domains. Your desire stems from your knowledge of the Egyptian people's culture, civilization, and history, and from your appreciation of the role played by the Egyptian people in developing the living standard in this vital part of the world and in linking the Arab and Islamic cultures with other humanitarian cultures, particularly those ignited by the African and Roman cultures in Europe.

The talks that we held with you and Foreign Minister Genscher today are a continuation of the talks that we had in the past on

bilateral and international issues. Our consultations will continue without disruption and our dialogue will continue in a comprehensive manner. We will exploit our dialogue and consultations in the service of peace and progress in an era when the dangers of conflict and struggle are increasing and security and stability are jeopardized. Hence, there is an increasing need for stronger cooperation and ties among the forces that believe in peace, reject the concepts of domination and exploitation, and struggle to create a new international atmosphere to fend off dangers and fears and to promote hope and security.

Friends, together we strongly support the rights of people to liberation and salvation from oppression and persecution. Peace can only be strong if it is established on the basis of freedom, justice, free choice, adherence to the law and principles of legality, equality in rights and duties, and the elimination of the sources of conflict and tension.

Therefore your country has supported our constant efforts to establish a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of ending the Israeli occupation of all Arab territory, respecting the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and setting up their own state on their land, and on establishing good-neighborly relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors without exception. This is the situation that is compatible with the history, traditions, and spiritual values of this area and the role that it can play to consolidate security and peace throughout the world.

You were among the first friends advocating a unified Arab stand to mobilize efforts to serve the basic goal we are seeking to achieve, that of not missing the existing opportunity to establish peace in the area, and of achieving the comprehensive historical interests of the Arab peoples and Israel.

The current dialogue between Jordan and the PLO was an important step along this road and a positive point that will inevitably have an impact on the future of peace in the area. Therefore, we welcome the progress resulting from this dialogue recently and hope that the two sides will arrive at a mutual formula to safeguard the undisputed Arab rights. Egypt is participating with its influence, experience, and vanguard position in this dialogue so that it will yield the desired fruit and will be possible to resume the peace process on strong foundations that promise hope and build confidence in hearts.

There is no doubt that crystalizing this unified Arab stance with respect to the basic issues will alert all international powers interested in peace and stability in the Middle East to their responsibilities and will call on them to adopt specific stands directly contributing to the establishment of peace. We are looking forward with interest to the outcome of the European summit meeting at the end of this coming month to strengthen the Dublin declaration of December 1984 and thus enable the EC to play a greater part in peacemaking and safeguarding security.

Within the framework of our comprehensive view of the situations in the area, we draw attention to the need for the international community's participation to ensure the end of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon in a way that will turn a new leaf in the history of that fraternal country enabling its people to restore their national and regional unity and live free of fear and fragmentation.

Meanwhile, the course taken by the Iranian-Iraqi war has strengthened our belief in the need to end this war immediately and to rally international efforts toward this end. The continuation of this war will result in an escalation in the fighting, uncontrollable proliferation of its grave consequences, and an increase in its negative effects on the interests of all states in the world.

We view with pain and sorrow the hardship that our brothers in the African Continent are experiencing because of drought and a severe food shortage. We consider this problem an international issue that implies a moral commitment on the part of all mankind. No one can ignore this tragedy or be isolated from it. Perhaps this tragedy will draw our attention to the need to adopt a new concept of international cooperation in which the obligations of states in the northern and southern parts of the world are defined —obligations toward a more comprehensive issue, namely the issue of comprehensive development. Under this new concept, all will recognize the need to help the developing states develop the wheel of production, absorb the latest technological methods, and abandon the narrow-minded concept of trade and barter on the basis of material gains and profits because the issue has transcended these dimensions and concepts.

Friends, allow me to invite you to stand to greet dear friend President Richard von Weizsaecker and his wife, to greet our dear friends from the Federal Republic of Germany, and to greet the strong friendship between our two countries and peoples.

May God's peace and mercy be with you.

Von Weizseacker Makes Dinner Speech

NC052154 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — The following is the text of the German President's dinner speech delivered tonight at 'Abidin Palace in Cairo on the occation of his visit to Egypt:

Mr President, Mrs Mubarak, ladies and gentlemen: Please allow me to thank you on behalf of my wife and my delegation for the kind words that you have addressed to us and for the warm hospitality accorded us.

Mr President: Egyptian-German contacts and talks are intensive and continuous. They have assumed the level that is reached between best friends. We had the honor to receive you in Germany last fall. It is now my pleasure that my first official tour outside Europe has taken me to the Arab world, and it is my honor to be the first FRG president to visit Egypt.

The Arabic language is being increasingly taught in the FRG where 21 universities and colleges now give courses in Arabic . Some secondary schools have also started teaching Arabic.

Mr president, Egypt is an important country in the Arab world. Its establishments and unique buildings reveal Cairo's ancient

history as one of the Arab and Islamic world's centers. I felt some of the immortal spirit of Islam when I had the honor and was pleased this afternoon to talk with his eminence the grand shaykh of Al-Azhar about relations between Islam and Christianity.

Among the several German institutes in Egypt I would like to point out the German Archaeological Institute, which has cooperated with the Egyptian archaeological department in uncovering, protecting, studying, and acquainting the world with ancient antiquities.

It pleases me to inform you that the German Government proposes to allocate additional funds for repairing the ancient pharaonic buildings and to contribute to rebuilding Sinus Temple in Al-Tayyibah.

Mr President, our economic relations have developed well and the bilateral trade exchange has exceeded DM4 billion. We understand Egypt's anxiety concerning the unequal balance of trade between the two countries. However, the high proportion achieved last year in increasing Egyptian exports to the FRG leads us to expect a great improvement in the deficit. We are moving along the correct path. What is important in relation to our economic relations is the increase in German investments. Continuing to improve the atmosphere of investment will double the German economy's interest in Egypt. The related transfer of technology and expertise in management will directly benefit economic development here. You are well aware of our efforts to make cooperation with you more tangible. We hope that success will be achieved that will be satisfactory to both sides.

Egypt is one of the biggest and most important countries with which we cooperate in the field of development. We must preserve this.

We do appreciate the role that Egypt is playing within the Group of 77 in the progress of the Third World. The North-South Dialogue is a vital element of our policy which aims at establishing world peace. We consider this a contribution toward achieving stability and justice in the world. It is natural for us not only to respect the independence of the Third World countries but also to respect the genuine policy of nonalignment being pursued by Egypt.

Your excellency, our cultural, economic, and political cooperation is based on mutual confidence which has been developing through the ancient relations between our peoples. This confidence has been strongly promoted, thanks to our joint determination to work for the sake of peace. The objective of FRG policy is to create a peaceful situation in Europe that will enable the German people to regain their unity and right to self-determination. The FRG has linked its fate to that of its European allies for the sake of establishing a free and unified Europe. This is because we are fully confident that the European peoples can only confront the political, economic, technological, and social challenges by combining their material and spiritual forces.

Like most of its partners in the European group, the FRG has a strong position in NATO which ensures the security of the FRG and its partners.

Your excellency, peace and security, whether in Europe or in the Near and Middle East, are closely linked. Any conflict that erupts in your area would affect the security of our area and vice versa. We share with you the hope that peace will be established in the Middle East so that all the countries and peoples of this area will be free from the burdens of war and devastating confrontation and will focus their efforts on achieving peace.

Egypt achieved a tremendous historical deed when its leaders [words indistinct] anew in the Middle East. Reason, realistic vision, and courage have all brought peace between Egypt and Israel, a peace that overcame all obstacles and hurdles. This situation must continue to exist, and we hope that this peace will develop to become comprehensive.

Your excellency, you are certainly personally making adequate efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace. You are well aware of Egypt's responsibility on the Arab level. I am confident that the desire of those who are ready to participate with Egypt in ensuring peace will be intensified. The resumption of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt and convening the Islamic Conference in Casablanca and Sanaa are significant signs in this regard. The stronger Arab unity is the better are the chances to establish a comprehensive peace.

The FRG has been and will always continue to be ready to support those who participate in the process of establishing peace through its cooperation with its European allies and through a close coordination with the United States. The FRG has played an important role in charting and formulating the contents of the statements that were issued by the European Council.

The objective is to achieve conformity between the rights of all the states and peoples concerned, particularly the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and Israel's right to exist with secure and recognized borders.

I am aware of Israel's problems and I understand the strong anxiety of its people who, because of historical events, are seeking to achieve lasting security. Likewise, I understand the Palestinians' desire for self-determination. We, the Germans, realize by virtue of our bitter experience that self-determination is man's right. However, we will always try to avoid achieving these principles at the expense of other people.

All parties concerned must give up the use of force and the threat of force because this is the way to emerge from the vicious circle of violence and counterviolence in the Middle East. Only by abandoning the use of force can an atmosphere of confidence be created.

I am aware that the road leading to negotiations will be long and difficult. Before your recent visit to Bonn, you, Mr President, warned against hesitation in making those efforts and you said then that the world problems cannot be settled by war but only by negotiations. We agree with you wholeheartedly on this.

The FRG supports all efforts for restoring peace and unity in Lebanon whose ordeal has become severe. At one time, Lebanon was a model of peaceful coexistence among various communities. Now the restoration of Lebanon's full sovereignty over all its

territory, the implementation of the security plan, the implementation of domestic reforms, and the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces who are in the country without the Lebanese Government's approval is required.

Regarding the futile Gulf war which has claimed many victims, we hope that the two parties concerned will soon arrive at a satisfactory and honorable solution.

With respect to all these conflicts, political negotiations must replace armed struggles even if the outcome is less than the desired goal.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to tell you that I am extremely pleased to be a guest of your noble country. Egypt shines its magic on me and my wife and on 100,000 of my countrymen who visit the Nile country yearly, admiring the great Egyptian civilization and the pulsating life in this country.

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to raise my glass to drink a toast to your health, Mr President, and to your wife, and a toast to Egypt's bright future and the existing strong friendship between our peoples.

Second Talks With Mubarak

NC061050 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 Feb (MENA) — The second session of talks between President Husni Mubarak and German President Richard von Weizsaecker began in Al-Qubbah Palace this morning. The two presidents held a separate meeting thath lasted about 1 hour. They were then joined by the Egyptian and German delegations.

MENA has learned that during their meeting the presidents reviewed the latest developments of the situation in the Middle East in light of the efforts Egypt is making toward establishing a just, comprehensive, and durable peace in this sensitive part of the world, and the possibility that the European Community might play an active and tangible role in the peace process. The two presidents also reviewed the possible results of the Iraq-Iran war and the extent of its effect on peace and stability in the area. The presidents reviewed future East-West relations and North-South dialogue. President Mubarak discussed with the German president means to bolster, strengthen, and expand the framework of cooperation between the two countries in various political, economic, and cultural domains.

Today the German president is expected to visit the Egyptian museum, the Al-Jizah pyramids, the Goethe Institute, and the German school in Al-Duqqi. He will hold an open meeting with journalists and information media representatives this evening.

Tomorrow, Thursday, the German president is expected to visit the cities of Aswan and Luxor where he will tour the High Dam, the Philae Temple, and the archeological areas in which German archeologists are participating [words indistinct].

AL-AKHBAR Analyzes Von Weizsaecker's Visit

NC060548 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* says that German President Richard von Weizsaecker's visit to Cairo confirms the utmost importance that West Germany attaches to the vital Egyptian role in the Middle East. The visit also reflects Germany's desire to strengthen the ties of bilateral cooperation.

In its editorial, which will appear in Wednesday's edition, the newspaper adds that the importance of this visit lies in the fact that it complements the link of contacts being conducted with major European states in the search for a more specific and positive role for them in solving the Middle East problem. This visit precedes the anticipated visit of President Husni Mubarak to the United States next month.

The paper points out that although the position of president in Germany is a political figurehead, the German Government, in its desire to emphasize the importance of this visit, has made it an official visit. This is evident in the delegation accompanying the German president, which includes Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and 55 German journalists who came to cover the visit for the public in Germany, the United States, and the Middle East countries.

In conclusion, the paper expresses the hope that the visit will attain all its desired objectives.

Interior Ministry Studies Release of Briton

NC051202 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — Interior Minister Major General Ahmad Rushdi has said that the Interior Ministry is currently studying the possibility of appealing against the High State Security Court verdict to release defendant Godfrey Chiner, one of four defendants in the attempt to assassinate former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush in November. He said that the defendant can be released if a 30,000-pound bail is paid but he will not be allowed to leave Egypt. In a statement today, the minister said that Egypt will provide the British national with protection in Egypt until he appears before the court.

The High State Security Court, Second Chamber for Grievances, handed down its verdict last Thursday at the request of lawyer Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf Mahdi to release the defendant on 30,000 pounds bail. Under the law, the Interior Ministry is allowed to appeal against the verdict within 15 days.

Saddam Husayn Chairs Cabinet Meeting

JN061218 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Feb (INA) — President Saddam Husayn chaired a Cabinet meeting here this morning. During the 4-hour meeting, several items of the agenda were discussed and decisions were adopted in this regard

Attending the meeting were 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; the RCC members; members of the Ba'th Party Regional Command; head of the President's Office; the ministers; and a number of state officials.

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad

JN060806 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Feb (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Iraq at dawn today on a visit of several days. 'Arafat will attend a Palestinian military parade organized by the Palestinian revolution forces in Baghdad later today.

Armed Forces Issues Communique No 1,733

JN051747 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Communique No 1,733 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 5 February 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The forces of right impose their complete control on all the operational sectors dealing fierce and harsh blows to the Iranian regime's remnants and military hardware, and reaffirm that the ignorant Iranian rulers' only salvation from their dilemma is to refrain from the policy of aggression, and acknowledge the overwhelming Iraqi superiority and their impotence in confronting Iraq on the battlefields and in every walk of life. The following is a roundup of the activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our giant fighter aircraft continued their destructive sorties against enemy troop concentrations and equipment in the operational sector east of Basra. With their uncontested skill, the Sky Hawks sowed death among the enemy remnants and strafed enemy positions, equipment, and hardware with their missiles, inflicting total destruction . Our Sky Hawks carried out 104 combat missions today, after which they returned with their aircraft safely and triumphantly, praise be to God.

2. Providing organized support for our ground units' activities and with splendid performance, the helicopter gunships of the Army's Air Force continue to pursue the defeated enemy remnants. Waging successful raids in the east of Basra and Maysan sectors, the hero knights of the helicopters poured their fire on enemy positions and troop concentrations, exterminating eight enemy troop concentrations and destroying one hidden position [kamin] and one medium-caliber machinegun. The hero knights and their helicopter gunships returned safely, praise be to God.

3. With capability and high efficiency, the valiant artillery men continued to pound enemy positions and enemy artillery and mortar positions in the operational sector east of Basra, inflicting the heaviest losses in life and equipment on the enemy. Confirmed enemy losses amount to 21 killed, large numbers wounded, and 3 infantry positions destroyed. Our artillery men shelled enemy artillery and mortars, silencing them. In another area of the same sector, one of our forward units sighted several enemy boats, and pounded them, inflicting losses in life and equipment. One of our combat patrols, while carrying out its duties in no-man's-land , found serviceable weapons and other equipment the enemy had left behind in previous battles.

4. One enemy soldier was killed in the central sector of the battlefield.

5. One hardware stockpile and one fuel stockpile were destroyed in the Maysan sector. Flames were seen engulfing them and explosions were heard.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 February 1985

Defense Minister Tours 4th Army Corps Sector

JN051838 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, toured the sector of the 4th Army Corps. He was received by the corps commander and the commanders of the divisions. The defense minister also met with a number of commanders to review the preparations of their units for the confrontation with the Iranian enemy.

During the meetings, the commanders listened to the directives of the deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

INA Describes Explosions, Clashes in Syria

JN051442 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1350 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Beirut, 5 Feb (INA) — Travelers arriving in Beirut today said that a huge explosion occurred near a garrison of the Syrian presidential guards in Dummar on 15 January. The travelers added that Dummar, located near the Syrian capital, was besieged after the explosion and shots were heard. Also, no one was allowed to enter the area. The travelers said that three other explosions occurred in other areas in Damascus during the same period.

The travelers said that clashes took place between elements of the special forces and Al-Sa'iqah, and between elements that tried to rebel and disobey orders in Al-Biqa' on 26 January. The travelers added that during these clashes, seven were wounded. One of those wounded has been identified as Salim Ahmad al-Qadi.

FRG President, Delegation Leave for Cairo

JN051218 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Amman — His Excellency FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker, his wife, and accompanying delegation left Amman this morning for Cairo after a 3-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, President Weizsaecker held talks with His Majesty King Husayn on political developments in the Middle East and efforts being exerted to achieve a just and permanent peace in the region. The talks also dealt with bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them, espeically in development and economic fields. Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur led those who saw Jordan's great guests off.

Von Weizsaecker Cables Husayn

JN051554 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Feb 85

["Text" of cable by FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker to King Husayn upon his departure — date not given]

[Text] Your Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan: Allow me, while departing from Jordan, to express to Your Majesty and Her Majesty Queen Nur al-Husayn sincere thanks in my name, in my wife's name, and on behalf of the accompanying delegation for the generous hospitality and the warm feelings accorded to us.

The warm welcome we received from your people greatly impressed me. Allow me, upon leaving Jordan, to express great admiration fpr the big economic and social achievements that have been achieved thanks to your wise policy and the activity of your people. We will also continue in the future to promote and contribute to these achievements with the spirit of a partner on which one can depend.

I regard the talks, based on trust, that I held with Your Majesty as a unique gain. They confirm my opinion, which is also the German Government's opinion, that there must be no procrastination in the efforts aimed at bringing about a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in this region, and that these efforts must be crowned with success for the welfare of all parties concerned. In addition to this, our talks reviewed the hope I have that the actual attainment of this target is possible if good intentions are present in all parties. I hope that your persistent personal efforts to achieve a just and wise settlement will produce their desired objectives. Your Majesty, you know that we, in participation with the rest of the European Community, act to avoid any suspension in the search for peace. Suspension is considered a step backward. We also seek to achieve this decisive and direct dialogue among all parties concerned. I am convinced that our two countries and peoples, who are connected by friendship ties, will also cooperate in the future in a firm manner based on confidence for the welfare of mankind. Your Majesty, please accept my sincerest greetings and wishes.

[Signed] Richard von Weizsaecker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany

King Husayn Receives Mauritanian Envoy, Message

JN051238 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Mohamed 'Abdelkader Ould Diri, Mauritanian Foreign Ministry under secretary, at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today.

The Mauritanian envoy conveyed to his majesty a message from Mauritanian President Colonel Maayouia Sid Ahmed Ould Taya. The meeting was attended by Mauritanian Ambassador to Jordan Mohamed Mahmoud Oul Wedady.

Envoy Outlines Message

JN060712 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Amman — Mohamed Abdelkader Ould Diri, Mauritanian presidential envoy and Foreign Ministry under secretary, praised His Majesty King Husayn's pan-Arab stands and the steadfastness of the Jordanian Armed Forces on the longest line of confrontation with the Israeli enemy.

Speaking to journalists this evening, Diri said that Jordanian-Mauritanian relations are continuously growing, thanks to the directives of His Majesty King Husayn and President Maayouia Sid Ahmed Ould Taya.

He expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of his visit to Jordan.

He said: I handed His Majesty King Husayn a special message from the Mauritanian president explaining the reasons for recent domestic changes in Mauritania under which the military council for national salvation was reestablished.

He said that King Husayn showed complete understanding of the recent change in Mauritania.

He indicated that his visit to Jordan comes within a tour by Mauritanian envoys to all Arab countries to convey messages from the Mauritanian president to leaders of Arab countries clarifying the nature of the changes that have taken place.

The Mauritanian envoy stressed his country's firm stand toward the Palestinian question, which stresses the right of the Palestinian people to regain their occupied territories.

He called for bolstering Arab solidarity and confirmed his country's stand on the need to hold an Arab summit conference after comprehensively preparing for it to guarantee its success.

Hikmat Appointed Acting Information Minister

JN051449 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Amman, 5 Feb (PETRA) — A royal decree has been issued appointing Tahir Hikmat, minister of culture, tourism, and antiquities, as acting information minister.

AL-DUSTUR Reacts to Rabin's Accusations

JN060946 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
6 Feb 85 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "The Israeli Evasion of Irrefutable Facts"]

[Text]Since its establishment, Israel has ignored the simplest and clearest facts that are related to the Arab cause. The Israeli leaders, who are fond of heaping haphazard accusations against the Arab states, once again — due to their evasion of tough historic facts and their accumulated domestic problems — have blamed Jordan for the legitimate nationalist resistance against their occupation forces in the West Bank.

Rabin yesterday described Jordan as a center for directing the popular uprising against the occupiers and that resistance operations are controlled from Jordanian territory.

Rabin's statements were the result of the traditional Israeli mentality that does not want to see facts as they really are and views all forms of resistance in the Arab territories as terrorist operations instigated by Arabs from outside.

These statements are part of the continued threats and blackmail that has never affected this country and will never change its national and pan-Arab commitments toward the kinfolk in the occupied territories.

Israel, which continues its arbitrary persecution of Arabs under occupation, does not want to believe that for every action there will be a natural and legitimate reaction. Neither does it want to admit that attempts at coercion, repression, and humiliation will always breed a situation whereby those that are coerced find themselves forced to use all forms of resistance within their right of legitimate and spontaneous self-defense, especially as this right is approved and upheld by all humanitarian laws, the UN Charter, and the Human Rights Declaration.

Do the Israeli leaders, who have encouraged organized terrorism against the Arabs in the occupied territory, allowed settlers' gangs to terrify innocent citizens and disrupt their everyday life, confiscated lands, established settlements, filled the prisons, and violated human rights, imagine that all this can happen without a legitimate and natural reaction from those who have nothing except the will to resist and stand fast in their homeland?

While looking at what is taking place in the occupied territory in terms of repression, crimes, and persecution that even the Nazis dared not carry out, we believe that the kinfolk's reaction is the sacred human right of those living under the yoke of occupation. We are confident that Rabin's threats will not affect us and will go with the wind just like the other threats that could not shake Jordan's confidence in itself and its nation. We are also confident that these threats will not limit Jordan's national and pan-Arab options.

Reportage on Israeli Operations Near Tyre

School Reportedly Attacked

NC060726 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] The Israeli enemy last night committed a new crime against educational institutions and students. Around midnight last night, helicopters strafed the Imam Musa al-Sadr Institution in Tyre, wounding more than 30 students. Scores of students, who normally board in this vocational school, were also detained. The occupation forces also stormed the Benevolent Society Building and detained Hasan Bitar, the society's director. This operation was carried out under the guise of reprisal for attacks by national resistance fighters.

An operation was carried out last night in Burj Rahhal against an Israeli patrol. Israel admitted that 10 soldiers were wounded in this operation.

According to still unconfirmed reports received a short while ago, the occupation forces are besieging seven villages in the Tyre District. In the past, the Israeli forces more than once besieged and tried to storm these villages, but the residents always resisted the repeated attacks.

Israelis Besiege, Storm Villages

NC061051 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] This morning the Israeli occupation forces stormed the Jabal 'Amil Vocational Institution, using armored vehicles and infantry forces. Israeli helicopters also strafed the institution, killing or wounding 25 students. Some parts of the institution were destroyed. Battles have been taking place since this morning between the institution's students and the occupation forces. The storming operation is being directed by Israeli enemy Chief of Staff Moshe Levi.

The Israeli forces have also tried to storm Tayr Dibbah, Ma'rakah, and Tura after surrounding these villages during the night. Our correspondent reports that the Israeli forces also stormed Srifa and entered the village mosque, destroying its furniture. They also abducted some residents.

Regarding the besieging of Ma'rakah Village in the south, UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel has stated that 15 Israeli armored vehicles, a bulldozer, ambulances, and other vehicles sealed off all approaches to the village; it was entered at 0715 today. He added that the residents had been assembled in one of the village schools for an identity check. The enemy soldiers then searched houses. He further said that some of the residents tried to prevent the Israelis from entering the village, closing the roads off with tires.

The enemy forces also blew up the electricity station in the Ma'shuq area, cutting off power to Tyre and its suburbs.

A group of national resistance fighters attacked an Israeli Forces' post at dawn in Burj al-Shamali in the Tyre area. Several explosions were heard. The operation was followed by a search campaign and the firing of flares.

Another group attacked a militia post of agent Lahd at the Haruf junction, in the Al-Nabatiyah District. The number of casualties could not be determined because of the security belt imposed in the area.

Explosion Kills, Wounds 100

NC061116 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1059 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] An explosive charge went off near the Jabal 'Amil Institution in Burj al-Shamali, setting an Israeli truck on fire. An Israeli occupation force then launched a search and combing operation and opened fire in all directions. Meanwhile, a suicide vehicle moved toward the Israeli soldiers and exploded, killing or wounding about 100 of them.

Explosion in B'aqlin Causes Damage, Casualties

NC060820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] A booby-trapped vehicle exploded in Al-Wata quarter in B'aqlin at 0810 today, causing severe damage and a number of casualties. Among the wounded was Khalil Nammur, who was taken to the American University hospital. Several members of his family were also among the wounded. The explosion caused a fire which civil defense members immediately brought under control.

Reportage on Progress of Israeli Withdrawals

Occupation Forces Vacate Positions

NC051744 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The latest reports from the south say that 2 hours ago, the Israeli occupation forces vacated their positions in Al-Zahrani and the area near the Tapline Refinery. The Lahd militia vacated their position in 'Adlun and joined the Israeli forces withdrawing southward.

'Booby-Trapped Toys'

NC051747 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Lebanese national resistance sources said that the resistance fighters occupied Jamjim post near Al-Khara'ib and hoisted the Amal movement's flags.

The national resistance movement has warned the southern citizens not to touch booby-trapped toys and poisoned food left behind by the Israeli occupation forces. The resistance movement also warned against touching any strange objects found in orchards left behind by the withdrawing Israeli forces.

Army Ready To Enter Sidon

NC051434 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Talks were held today on guaranteeing the Army's entry into the south. The military command has sent several battalions to the coastal highway in the direction of Al-Awwali. This will set the stage for entering Sidon, and deploying in the city and the surrounding area after the Israeli forces' withdrawal.

According to a military source at the Information and Guidance Directorate, the 121st Battalion of the 12th Brigade arrived in Al-Jiyah through Jisr al-Basha at 1130 today. This is in preparation for entering Sidon at the appropriate time.

Two units from the 1st Brigade moved from Al-Biqa' to the south for the same purpose. The source said that 300 members of the 2d Brigade in the north have been stationed near the airport for 10 days. They, too, will move to the south later.

Lebanese Front Discusses Armed Palestinian Presence

NC051302 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Following today's meeting of the Lebanese Front, Phalange Party leader Dr Elie Karamah said that discussions dealt with the armed Palestinian presence in the refugee camps, particularly the camps in West Beirut and the south, and the raising of the Palestinian flag over the Sidon government hospital.

He said: We consider this to be extremely grave. It has brought back to our minds what happened in 1974, 1975, and the years that followed. He stressed the front's rejection of such behavior. He also stressed the need to impose Lebanese authority and full sovereignty over all those residing on Lebanese soil, including the Palestinian camps' residents.

Al-Jumayyil May Visit Saudi Arabia To Seek Aid

NC060643 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Ministerial sources have indicated that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil may visit Saudi Arabia for talks on the question of Saudi aid to Lebanon. If President al-Jumayyil's visit takes place prior to King Fahd's visit to Washington on 10 February, he will ask him to give the Lebanese situation priority in his talks with President Reagan.

Prime Minister Karami on Israel, Security

NC051633 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has accused Israel of trying to stir up sectarian disturbances and strife in the areas from which it intends to withdraw in southern Lebanon. He said he is confident that the people's awareness will foil such attempts.

In an interview with REUTER, Prime Minister Karami said that the Israeli authorities in the occupied areas in Lebanon are communicating with mayors, village heads, and citizens, and warning them of sedition by inciting the Shi'ites, Sunnites, and Christians against one another, and by offering them arms for self-defense. However, the citizens have rejected such offers. The prime minister added: We are proud of the awareness of our people and sons who have resisted such campaigns and propaganda, and have rejected the arms offered to them.

Prime Minister Karami urged the world public to criticize such provocative campaigns and exposed attempts by the enemy's authorities in the occupied areas. Last month, Israel unilaterally decided to withdraw from Lebanon in three stages, the first stage, which includes the Sidon area, will be completed by 18 February.

Prime Minister Karami also said that Israel did not set a date for the other two stages of withdrawals. Israel has coupled its withdrawal decision with feverish campaigns and exposed threats of sedition, chaos, and disturbances which will follow its withdrawal from the Sidon area. This is a heavily populated area where the national resistance operations against the Israeli occupation are centered. This indicates that the first stage of the withdrawal is meant to put an end to the high price they are paying and to leave the other two stages to future developments and circumstances.

The prime minister added: We still hear Israeli officials talking about anticipated massacres. This clearly shows their harbored intentions in this respect — that they hold Lebanon and the United Nations responsible for what might happen. They think that they are absolving themselves of the responsibility for such massacres, and that they are forestalling the campaigns and uproar by the world public. Therefore, we urge the world public everywhere to criticize these provocative campaigns.

In his interview with REUTER today, Prime Minister Karami referred to the booby-trapped car explosion near the residence of Mustafa Sa'd, leader of the popular Nasirite organization in Sidon last month, and said: The incident is a living example of those wicked intentions harbored by Israel.

Karami added: Therefore, we would like to point out these facts so that Israel will realize that all its maneuvers and criminal and inhuman attempts cannot exonerate it of such fascist and inhuman plans.

We draw the attention of the Lebanese public, particularly in the south, Rashayya, and western Al-Biqa', to such abominations.

Prime Minister Karami lauded the awareness of the people in the occupied areas and said: Through their steadfastness, their solid national will, and their heroic resistance, they will demonstrate to everyone their unity, cohesion, and rallying around the legitimate authority and around the Army, which alone can assume the responsibility for security and maintain law and order as soon as the enemy withdraws.

He added: We will thereby prove that our people are of noble origin and that they cannot be shaken by empty campaigns or attempts to stir up criminal strife — efforts which are denounced.

The prime minister urged the world peoples to understand that the Sabra and Shatila massacres have had repercussions within Israeli society and political impact in the world and in Israel itself. Such things cannot pass without leaving a bad reaction in Israel and in the world.

Answering a question about his satisfaction with the implementation of the security plan and the Lebanese Army deployment along the coastal highway from Beirut to the south, Karami said: All parties concerned have been committed to the arrangements and measures adopted. An atmosphere of satisfaction prevails in the area. The Army is carrying out its role and is awaiting the zero hour to take over the areas from which the occupation forces will withdraw, to bring about the desired security in those areas.

In his interview with REUTER today, Prime Minister Karami said that all influential figures in Sidon are unanimously demanding the Army deployment and that all parties are committed to this. There is no need for any party to undertake any security role.

Asked about the current economic crisis and the record fall of the Lebanese pound to the dollar, Prime Minister Karami said that the issue of the dollar is the result of political, security, and economic situations. There might be a plot against the Lebanese currency and against the financial situation in general. What they had failed to achieve by war, they want to achieve through the economy.

The prime minister spoke about official measures to deal with the economic situation, and said that there are efforts to ensure assistance from our Arab brothers. He expressed the hope that this will help to overcome this difficult phase.

Prime Minister Karami concluded by saying that his government's measures aim at consolidating security, achieving political accord, reactivating the economy, collecting taxes for the treasury from the citizens, and implementing an austerity policy. These things will put an end to the panic created by this plot against Lebanon, which has been exposed.

Franjiyah Criticizes Reagan, Lebanese Government

NC061000 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0720 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah held his weekly news conference yesterday and commented on the security, political, and economic conditions in Lebanon. Franjiyah referred to the warm reception President Reagan, the president of one of the two superpowers, recently accorded the arch-criminal Rabin, the enemy's defense minister. President Reagan, Franjiyah pointed out, declined to meet an Arab prime minister who, during a visit to the United States, asked to meet Reagan and waited for days without receiving an answer.

Posing a question to the United States, Franjiyah said: Where will such conduct lead you, superpower? Is it in your best interest? What will happen on the day when the Arab brothers come together and give you the choice of dealing with a state made up of less than 3 million people, or of falling out with countries populated by more than 150 million. I hope this day will come soon.

The following dialogue then took place between Franjiyah and the newsmen:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Discussing the economic crisis, three economists, Dr Ilyas Saba, Dr Husayn Hamdan, and Dr 'Abdallah 'Atiyah, concluded that the only way to solve this crisis is to change the political leadership. What is your comment?

[Franjiyah] I can only agree with what these three economists say. I wish their views were shared by a fourth, by former Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, who is a prominent economist in his own right.

[Reporter] In this connection, the government has started to implement its political and security decisions. Is this government capable of leading the march to salvation?

[Franjiyah] Even though it is true that this goverment has started to perform, this performance is belated, very much so. Had this government been able to perform, matters would not have deteriorated so much. The only feasible way to give the people some peace, both in the security and economic sense, is to form a government of national unity made up of economists, political veterans, and people who have served in key positions and proved to be clean-handed and of moral integrity.

[Reporter] Would such a government of national unity, if formed, be able to improve the existing conditions?

[Franjiyah] I definitely believe that the approach taken by the present government does not benefit Lebanon. As I have always said, some of the Cabinet members are solely bent on serving their own interests. They hardly care for the calamaties suffered by the Lebanese. [end recording]

UN Envoy Arrives in Beirut From Israel

NC051310 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Jean-Claude Aime, UN assistant under secretary general, arrived in Beirut from Israel at noon today. At 1300, Aime met with Ambassador Khalil Makkawi, director of political affairs at the Foreign Ministry, preparatory to his meeting with Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk to discuss the expected Israeli withdrawal by 18 February.

Talks With Iranian Mineral Delegation Continue

JN051437 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Damascus, 5 Feb (SANA) — Official talks continued today between the Syrian delegation, led by Eng 'Issa Ibrahim Yusuf, assistant minister of oil for mineral wealth affairs, and the Iranian delegation, led by Ja'far Danesh, Ministry of Mines and Metals deputy for planning and projects.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed aspects of bilateral cooperation in the fields of exploration, geological studies, and the manufacture of mineral and nonmineral raw materials. Three committees for geological studies, exploration of minerals, training of cadres, and trade relations between the two countries were formed.

'No Solutions' in Region Without Syria

JN051335 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States has exchanged viewpoints with Israel. The result was President Reagan's statement on the United States' responsibility for supporting and protecting Israeli objectives. The United States has also exchanged viewponts with the Jordanian regime, and the result was Israel's thanks to King Husayn for his commitment to continue his role as an Israeli guard against the Palestinian people. The same applies to the Egyptian regime. The Beersheba talks have produced two issues that strengthen this regime's capitulation to the Zionist will.

The first issue is turning Tabah into a U.S. protectorate with an Israeli security and military presence. The second issue was announced by the foreign minister of the renegade regime in Cairo when he said that his regime agrees with the 'Arafatist leadership on the need to relinquish the Palestinian gun and the PLO's legitimacy to represent the Palestinian people in return for U.S. recognition of 'Arafat and his leadership.

Moreover, through one of its senior politicians, the United States has admitted that all that the United States has achieved through the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes and the 'Arafatist leadership is useless as long as Syria adheres to its stand and as long as facts show that Syria alone is the decisionmaker in the Arab side and that it is the only party capable of putting the region on the road to peace or war.

Zionist war minister Yitzhaq Rabin has also admitted that Syria has changed Israel's expectations in Lebanon and that it has become triumphant, even though Israel is the invader. The Lebanese resistance that derives its strength from Syrian support has made Israel confront the only option, namely, to withdraw from southern Lebanon.

The Zionist leadership admits that what it fears most from the Syrian stand is that it might generalize the Lebanese nationalist resistance methods and turn the Arabs in the occupied homeland into the new southern Lebanese. Consequently, this urges Israel to hasten its withdrawal from Lebanon. If we add the evidence and these admissions to the current fedayeen uprising in the occupied West Bank against the occupation's settlers and soldiers, it is clear that what Syria sees is imposed by the masses through escalating confrontation with the enemies of Arabism and Arab rights, and that what Syria wants represents a popular demand, whether in southern Lebanon, in the West Bank, or elsewhere in the Arab homeland.

Perhaps what the Zionist-U.S. alliance with the renegade and defeatist leaders fears most is the determination of Syria and its struggler president, Hafiz al-Asad. This makes the Arab masses' reaction to the moves of capitulation and defeatism greater than the conspiracy and the conspirators.

Now Syria has reached the stage of being the only part able to control the entire region, because the masses' rallying around honest struggler Hafiz al-Asad goes far beyond Syria's borders to reach deep into the Arab homeland.

This has made the United States admit, through senior diplomats such as Joseph Sisco, that there will be no solutions in the Middle East except through Syria, and no stands in the region except the Syrian stand.

We in this steadfast country, amid our people's preparations for the greatest referendum in our history, announce frankly to the whole world that the example of southern Lebanon regarding liberation and sacrifices is our road, and that awakening the Arabs in the occupied homeland and revolutionizing them to the level of southern Lebanon is our reply to the enemies of Palestine and its people. We announce too that Syria, with all that it possesses in terms of strength, obstinate steadfastness, and firm and principled will, will continue the march behind its leader and the pioneer of its comprehensive advancement until the Arab nation's hopes for liberation and aspirations for unity, progress, and victory are achieved.

Rabin Says Amman Center for Planning Terrorism

TA051550 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Defense Minsiter Yitzhaq Rabin said in the Knesset today that the recent murders in Judaea and Samaria are despicable and unforgivable acts. Rabin said that the various branches of the defense establishment will do all they can to locate the murderers. Defense Minister Rabin, who was answering a no-confidence motion raised by the Tehiya, said that Amman has turned into a center of command and planning of terrorist acts in Israel. Knesset Member Ge'ula Kohen, who raised the no-confidence motion, said that the government's hands are also not clean of the blood of the Jews attacked recently. Our correspondent Sha'ul Stav reports from the Knesset:

[Begin recording] [Stav] For the first time in a long time, perhaps the first time in recent years, the Israeli defense minister has accused Jordan of responsibility for PLO attacks in Judaea and Samaria. Answering the Tehiya's no-confidence motion, the defense minister said that Jordan has opened the gates of its capital to PLO members, and that Amman has turned into a center of planning of terrorist acts against Israel.

[Rabin] Amman has turned into a center of planning for attacks against Israel, and this has negative ramifications on the atmosphere and on events in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. I will not try to downplay the seriousness of these recent events. David Pinhas and Aharon Avidar were murdered by PLO terrorists. This is a despicable and unforgivable murder. The Israeli Government laments their deaths and shares in the grief of their families. The various branches of the defense establishment will take all the necessary steps to locate the murderers and bring them to justice. We will apprehend them.

[Stav] Ge'ula Kohen said that the solution should be political — the implementation of Israeli sovereignty on Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. However, until then we should control the territory. Yitzhaq Rabin said that terror will not help the cause of the inhabitants of the territories, it will only make their lives more difficult. [end recording]

Knesset Rejects Tehiya's No-Confidence Motion

TA051714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] With the votes of the coalition, the Knesset has rejected the no-confidence motion on the issue of security in the territories raised by the Tehiya faction. Only the Tehiya and KAKH Knesset Members voted in favor of the motion. MAPAM, the Citizens Rights Movement, HADASH, and the Progressive List for Peace abstained. This is reported by our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli.

Shamir Says Peres To Honor Rotation Agreement

TA060553 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] The prime minister recently promised the vice prime minister that he will honor the coalition agreement and the agreement on the rotation of the premiership. Yitzhaq Shamir said this yesterday at a meeting with Likud ministers. Our correspondent reports that the meeting was on political appointments in government offices, and some ministers expressed their fear that the Alignment will not honor the rotation agreement.

Peres, Rabin Meet Italian Parliament Members

TA051600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Eight representatives of the Italian Parliament, members of the Christian Democratic Party, the main partner in the ruling coalition in Italy, talked with the prime minister and the foreign minister today in Jerusalem. The foreign minister asked Italy for its help in accelerating the negotiations between Israel and the EEC in anticipation of Spain's joining the EEC. He made this request in light of Italy's current status as EEC president.

Reportage on IDF Operations Near Tyre

10 IDF Soldiers Wounded

TA051906 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Near Burj al-Shamali, east of Tyre, 10 soldiers were wounded tonight; 1 sustained medium wounds, while the others were slightly wounded. The IDF spokesman reports that an explosive charge went off as an IDF convoy passed. The area is now being searched. Military sources say that the explosion was apparently caused by a booby-trapped car.

Spokesman on Detention Operation

TA061107 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Early this morning, the IDF carried out a detention operation in the village of Ma'rakah, east of Tyre. People suspected of planning and perpetrating attacks against IDF units in Lebanon were arraigned. They were found in possession of weapons. The above was reported by the IDF spokesman.

Reportage on Security in West Bank, Settlements

Shops in Al-Birah Closed

TA050934 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The military government has closed down for 2 days 150 shops in the center of Al-Birah, near Ramallah, not far from the place where the late Aharon Avidar, an IDF soldier, was murdered yesterday. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the security forces are continuing to search for the assassin.

Ramallah Shops Closed

TA051134 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The Civilian Administration has closed some 150 shops and vending stalls near the site where a soldier was murdered yesterday in the center of Ramallah. At noon, stones were thrown at an Israeli bus and a military truck in the city. There were no casualties and no damage was caused.

Levi Promises Government Measures

TA051023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has said that the government will take every measure at its disposal to guarantee peace and safety in Judaea and Samaria. Speaking at an impromptu news conference in Karmi'el, Minister Levi emphasized that the government will use all its power to meet this end. He added that there is unanimity in the government concerning the settlers' freedom of travel. This morning the minister inaugurated a new road linking the town of Karmi'el with the Misgav Regional Council settlements.

Order Violations Decline

TA051104 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1039 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi told the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that there is statistical proof of the continuing decline in the number of incidents involving order violations and attacks against Jews in Judaea and Samaria, but that recently there has been a grave combination of attacks, which is certainly problematic. On another matter, the chief of staff protested the fact that there was no furor over the fact that Army telephones had been disconnected by the Bezek Company.

Our corresponent Hayim Ziowitz reports that during the debate, Knesset Member Dan Meridor said that everything should be done to guarantee security and order in Judaea and Samaria, but hysterics should be avoided. Yosi Sarid, of the Citizens Rights Movement, condemned the murder of the soldier in Ramallah and the assassination of David Pinhas [in Qalqilyah] about a week ago, but added that the government's policy should not be guided by blood and pain.

Lipkin on Security Measures

TA051957 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Interview with Major General Amnon Lipkin, commander of the IDF Central Command, by military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky; date and place not given – recorded]

[Text] [Shlonsky] Do you believe that the IDF forces in Judaea and Samaria can protect the settlers and those traveling on the roads here?

[Lipkin] The IDF is responsible for the security in Judaea and Samaria, and will continue to be responsible for the security of all those who live in this area, and it can and will accomplish this.

[Shlonsky] The settlers voice harsh complaints. Would you, for example, support using a strong hand against rioters, stone-throwers, and throwers of Molotov cocktails, or do you think we should continue the present policy?

[Lipkin] We are dealing with security, and punishment is part of security, and we must find the appropriate punishments for those who violate peace and security. We must do everything necessary to ensure that such events do not take place. During the last few days there have been some grave attacks in Judaea and Samaria, both in regard to their results, and to the kinds of weapons used in them. There is also a concentration of several attacks. In the past they did not occur in such close proximity.

[Shlonsky] Do you believe that the presence of Levinger and his supporters in Al-Duhayshah has any effect on the tension in the area of that camp itself?

[Lipkin] Maybe there is, and maybe not.

[Shlonsky] What is your assessment?

[Lipkin] Maybe there is, and maybe not.

Reportage on Situation at Al-Duhayshah Refugee Camp

Residents Protest Arrests

TA051142 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Residents of the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp are protesting Israel's harsh attitude toward them. In a news conference in Jerusalem, the residents protested the mass arrests carried out by the security forces late last week. They claimed that members of the security forces struck the residents and left many of them standing in pouring rain. Some residents said that they have actually become hostages of the authorities who, through them, seek to arrest their relatives. The camp residents also called for the expulsion of Rabbi Levinger and the dismantlement of the roadblocks set up by the authorities at the exits to the main road.

Military Denies Allegations

TA051246 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Residents of the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp south of Bethlehem have accused the Israeli Army of abritrary arrests, beatings, and other abuses. The charges were leveled at a news conference called by the Israel League of Human and Civil Rights. Military sources have denied the allegations. Jerry Cheslow reports:

[Begin recording] [Cheslow] Spokesmen for the League of Human and Civil Rights said the news conference was an SOS. Lawyer Felicia Langer said recent military actions in Al-

Duhayshah prove that the government wanted to give the refugee camp to the Jewish settlers. At the news conference, residents spoke of beatings, arbitrary arrests, and the Army confiscating the documents of fathers to make them hostage for their sons, whom the authorities sought to arrest. The charges stem from Friday night's sweep through the camp, during which about 20 people were arrested. Military sources have denied the allegations, saying there was no brutality and that no documents were lifted, since all the military must do is leave a summons, and if the camp residents do not honor it and turn themselves in, the sources said, they go on a wanted list. The residents called on the government to reopen the entrances to the Al-Duhayshah camp which have been closed off. They also ordered Rabbi Levinger removed from the road in front of the camp where he has been demonstrating for the past 4 months against stonethrowing. When asked whether the camp residents would be willing to commit themselves to stop the stoning, Lawyer Felicia Langer said the stoning does not justify collective punishment.

[Langer] I do not understand why a full community has to be responsible, because I did not hear that for instance here in Ramot, or the Neturey Qarta Jewish Quarter, would be responsible for throwing stones here, in Ramot. [sentence as heard] Therefore, I think that even the approach to ask a full community to be responsible, or to stop throwing stones, is also a racist approach.

[Cheslow] One of the members of the camp committee for the defense of Al-Duhayshah, journalist Hasan 'Abd al-Jawar, said that stones thrown in front of Al-Duhayshah were against the presence of Rabbi Levinger. What do you expect the residents to do? he asks, accept the occupation with roses? [end recording]

Likud MK's Join Levinger

TA051211 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Seven Likud Knesset faction members have come to the road near the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp, in the vicinity of Bethlehem, to express solidarity with Rabbi Moshe Levinger, who has been demonstrating there for some weeks in protest against stonethrowing at Israeli cars. Among the group is the Likud caucus leader, Knesset Member Hayim Kaufman.

Security Sources on Recent Spate of Terrorism

TA051332 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpts] The committee for solidarity with the Bi'r Zayt University announced yesterday that the shots fired at the Al-Duhayshah residents, in addition to the left-wingers' news conference opposite the camp, held under cover of a general curfew on the camp, point to the go-ahead that the political and security levels are signaling to the plan of Levinger, and his partners, who have engaged in prolonged provocation to bring about the expulsion of families and the dismantling of the camp. The committee, the announcement said, calls for the immediate release of all detainees, the removal of Levinger and his gang from the camp, and immediate cessation of the use of collective punishment.

It was learned yesterday that about 10 days ago, after the stoning of an Egged bus, which was en route to Qiryat Arba', and the injury to three of its passengers, a retaliatory act took place in the village of Halhul — a number of private vehicles had their windshields smashed or were otherwise damaged. However, this had not been reported.

Senior security elements said yesterday that they take a very grave view of the uprooting of the almond trees near Khirbat al-Rumaythah, carried out on Sunday night. According to them, we should not let such incidents go unnoticed, and every effort will be made to locate the perpetrators.

Police elements said yesterday that in many cases, the police noted the license plate numbers of the settlers' cars which blocked roads in the West Bank on Sunday morning. Attempts are now being made to locate the owners of the cars; they will be summoned for checks and legally charged.

There has so far been no verification of the assumption that Fatah or another PLO organization instructed that terrorist and shooting activity be stepped up in the West Bank. This was stated by reliable security sources. According to them, the various PLO organizations recently issued instructions to launch terrorist activity, but luckily, all terrorist attempts have been foiled.

Yesterday's murder in Ramallah constitutes an exception, due to the daring nature of the act, perpetrated in broad daylight, these sources said. According to them, the various security elements have been making an intensive effort to uncover the perpetrators of the recent terrorist acts in the areas of Qalqilyah, Gush 'Ezyon, and Ramallah.

Before the paper was published it was learned that the murdered soldier had been a Qiryat Arba' resident until 4 years ago.

Knesset Committee Vote on Lebanon Postponed

TA051018 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The vote at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on the withdrawal from Lebanon has again been postponed. Our correspondents report that efforts in the committee to find a formula that will be acceptable to both the Likud and the Alignment are still underway.

Rabin on Syrians, Continued Lavi Project

TA051314 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Arye Arad]

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday declared his intention to establish law and order in Judaea and Samaria, and to fight terrorist elements with all necessary gravity. "I do not rule out any means the law puts at the disposal of the defense

establishment," he said in answer to a question as to whether he would consider the expulsion of rioters and inciters.

The defense minister warns that "in the absence of an element which can take control of the area (which the IDF will evacuate) in an orderly manner, anything can happen. A struggle for control of the area following the first stage (of the IDF evacuation), will come as no surprise. At the same time, terrorist attacks against the IDF may continue, and this is what will happen." Rabin emphasized in this context that his U.S. interlocutors have not raised any proposal, "not even a slight hint", about delaying the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon.

The defense minister said he talked on the telephone with Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Murphy yesterday, prior to his departure for Israel. "There is no sign, as of now, of Syrian willingness to cooperate," he explained.

The defense minister emphasized that Israel is making every effort to hand the area over in an orderly manner. "If this does not work due to Syrian opposition, Lebanon will be to blame," he concluded.

Rabin confirmed yesterday that in his talks in Washington, he was able to arrange for continued U.S. financing for the Lavi project.

In answer to a *DAVAR* correspondent's question, he said that the expected $1.8 billion includes the money necessary for the development of the Lavi until the end of next year. He explained that the U.S. Administration cannot commit itself to expenditures beyond a single fiscal year; this is why he did not discuss a guarantee of multi-year financing for the Lavi.

The defense minister disclosed that he visited the Grumman plants where the main parts of the Lavi are being developed and followed the progress at work there.

In answer to another question, he said that in his meetings with the Northrop president, he did not discuss the purchase of F-20's produced by this factory. "The meeting was held without any connection to the Lavi," he said. "The decision today is to go ahead with the development of the Lavi," he stressed.

Families Leave Al-Zahrani Area for IDF-Held Zone

TA051233 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 5 Feb 85 p 4

[Report by Yehuda Tzur]

[Text] Thousands of women and children from five villages in the Al-Zahrani region, included in the sector to be evacuated by the IDF by 18 February, have lately moved to the Jazzin area and the former Haddadland, due to fear for their lives following the withdrawal.

The five villages in question — whose population totals 10,000 — are Al-'Addusiyah, Al-Hajjah, (Mahariyah), Muhammarah, and Al-Maslukh. Those men who possess arms were left in their villages to forestall any attempt to damage the houses and property.

Some of the women and children have moved to the Al-Kharrub region north of the Al-Awwali to live with relatives, but most have moved to the area which will remain under IDF control after the first stage of the evacuation.

Israeli sources told our correspodent that persons who had openly cooperated with Israel have also moved, along with their families, to the region which will remain under Israel's control.

Papua New Guinean Prime Minister To Visit

TA051602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The government of Papua New Guinea intends to purchase more Israeli 'Arava planes, in addition to the three planes it has already bought for its security forces. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that the Papuan defense minister today conferred with the foreign minister in Jerusalem and told him that the Papuan prime minister will visit Israel in 4 months. The foreign minister thanked Papua New Guinea for purchasing the planes from Israel.

Moda'i Plans U.S. Visit; Aid Increase Sought

TA060545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] There are contacts between Jerusalem and Washington on organizing a visit by the finance minister to the United States, and Yitzhaq Moda'i may go to Washington as early as the beginning of next month. Our correspondent Razi Barqay says that the finance minister will explain the main points of the government's economic policy to the leaders of the U.S. Administration, and will again ask for emergency aid in the amount of $800 million. Our correspondent has learned that so far, the administration has not promised anything to this effect, and some officials again emphasized that the aid will be increased if a genuine economic plan is implemented.

Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik stresses that Israel's foreign currency reserves have been dwindling at a rate of $200 to $300 million per month over the last few months. The bulk of this sum is due to the servicing of debts incurred in the past and, if this dwindling continues, the reserves will reach an unprecedented low. Treasury Director General 'Imanu'el Sharon said that this data is accurate, and that Israel is renewing every medium- or long-term loan which it can get.

Poll Shows Continued Increase in Alignment Support

TA011147 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Feb 85 p 3

[PORI Poll]

[Text] The upward trend in the Alignment's popularity and the downward trend in that of the Likud began to emerge in December and are continuing in January. The increase in the KAKH Movement's strength is also continuing. These findings emerge from a country-wide opinion poll conducted for *HA'ARETZ* by the PORI Institute.

Had elections been held last week, the Alignment (including Yahad) would have won 39.8 percent of the votes, compared to 37.1 percent which it won in the elections to the 11th Knesset. This represents a 2.7 percent increase in the Alignment's strength.

The Likud would have dropped 26.1 percent compared to 31.9 percent, which it won in the elections — a drop of 5.8 percent. KAKH would have gained 4 percent compared to the 1.2 percent it received in the Knesset elections, representing an increase of 2.8 percent.

The strength of MAPAM as an independent party was tested for the first time in the poll. The findings show that at least 1.2 percent would vote for MAPAM were elections held now. Due to the fact that the poll did not include kibbutz members, one can assume that the party's strength is a little greater.

Of those who voted for the Alignment in the elections to the 11th Knesset, 83.3 percent declared they would again vote for the Alignment, in constrast to 62 percent of the Likud voters who declared that they would again vote for the Likud. The pollster, Refa'el Gil, points out that for the first time since the establishment of the national unity government, there is a tendency among "fugitives" from the Likud to vote for the Alignment.

Below are the results of the poll (in percentages), compared to the results of the 11th Knesset elections:

Party / Poll / 11th Knesset / Change

Alignment / 39.8 / 37.1 / plus 2.7
Likud / 26.1 / 31.9 / minus 5.8
Tehiya / 4.6 / 4.0 / plus 0.6
National Religious Party - Morasha / 5.0 / 5.1 / minus 0.1
SHAS - Agudat Yisra'el / 4.8 / 4.8 / --
Shinuy / 1.9 / 2.6 / minus 0.7
Citizens Rights Movement / 2.2 / 2.4 / minus 0.2
TAMI / 1.5 / 1.5 / --
KAKH / 4.0 / 1.2 / plus 2.8
MAPAM / 1.2 / -- / --
Others / 4.8 / 5.2 / minus 0.4

The poll was conducted on a representative sample of 1,200 Jewish male and female eligible voters over 18 years of age, who were individually interviewed in utmost discretion.

Likud Knesset Member Yitzhaq Seyger Dies

TA051025 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1010 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Jerusalem, 5 Feb (ITIM) — Knesset Member [MK] Yitzhaq Seyger died this morning. The ITIM Jerusalem correspondent reports that MK Seyger was brought to Bikur Cholim Hospital after apparently suffering a heart attack near the television building in the Romema District of town. The hospital told ITIM that the doctors have announced his death.

Allocations to Religious Institutions Outlined

TA051226 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 5 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Gad Li'or]

[Excerpts] While the government imposes economic decrees on the public, it will grant large sums of money to tens of religious institutions throughout the country in the coming days. The *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* correspondent has received a complete list of religious institutions affiliated with the Morasha Movement, which will receive a total of $1,333,000. Some say this is the prize given to Morasha to prevent its withdrawal from the coalition.

According to the coalition agreement, special religious institutions of Agudat Yisra'el will also shortly receive a similar sum of $1,333,000. The SHAS institutions will receive twice as much because SHAS has double the amount of Knesset seats. The National Religious Party institutions, who also have four Knesset seats, will also receive $2,666.000.

ALGERIA

President Makes Speech on Domestic Issues

LD051437 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] In his speech at the conclusion of yesterday's joint meeting of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee and the National Secretariat of the mass organizations, FLN secretary general and president of the Republic, Chadli Bendjedid spoke on a number of important topics — the Algerian revolution, veterans, workers, peasants, women, and youth — pinpointing the negative and positive elements in these various sectors.

The president stressed the need to establish responsibility clearly and not to let matters get out of hand. He called for overcoming outmoded viewpoints which still present a stumbling block to the progress sought by the Algerian people.

The agricultural sector was one of the areas the president touched on, particularly the subject of chaotic building. He affirmed that responsibility for this state of affairs is shared by various quarters. He added that since the laws are clear, efforts must be made to implement them, pointing out that in the future there will be no chance for amnesty for anyone who breaks state or party laws. He reiterated the need to eliminate static mentalities and to combat parasitic ailments that dominate the minds of some people who still view the state as that of the beys when in fact the Algerian state belongs to all sections of the people.

At the beginning of his speech the president of the Republic mentioned some problems that still afflict veterans and other people with certain rights, affirming the need for local authorities to bear their responsibility for dealing with these problems. He stressed the need to define responsibilities so that problems do not remain unresolved. Speaking of the issues raised by the Algerian Workers' Federation, President Chadli Bendjedid pointed out that they stem from a poor understanding of laws, or are due to some sensitivities or to the acts of certain elements that try to raise doubts and sow seeds of confusion. With regard to women, the president spoke of their role in raising the children and their historic responsibility for bringing up a generation that clings to its origins and adheres to the Islamic and Arab values.

Finally, the president spoke of the youth. He said that the state has provided all necessary resources for the care of youth, adding that the Youth Federation should carry out its role and tackle issues on the spot.

Turkish Prime Minister Ozal Continues Visit

Official Talks Begin

TA050650 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0530 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is on an official visit to Algeria, is continuing his meetings. Last night, Ozal held a 2 and 1/2 hour meeting with Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi. The two premiers then headed their respective delegations at the offical Turkish-Algerian talks.

The offical talks, which are focusing on the economic and political relations between the two countries, will continue today as well. They aim at laying the groundwork for the joint Turkish-Algerian Economic Committee, which is expected to convene during the next few months. The subjects under discussion include an increase in the bilateral volume of trade, the purchase of crude oil and natural gas, and the supply of Turkish contracting services to Algeria.

Ozal will be received by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid today. He will return to Turkey tomorrow.

Holds Press Conference

LD052331 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpt] At a press conference this afternoon, the Turkish prime minister, who has been in Algeria since yesterday, emphasized that his visit is opening a new era for bilateral cooperation, namely in the spheres of trade, economic, industrial, technical, and cultural exchanges. In this context he indicated that he examined the prospects regarding food, hydraulics, energy, and petrochemistry as well as education and vocational training with Algerian officials. Mr Turgut Ozal, who was received this morning by President Chadli Bendjedid, made it clear that the audience dealt with the future of Algerian-Turkish relations, the situation in the Mediterranean, and the Iran-Iraq conflict, as well as the Cypriot and the Western Saharan issues. Mr Ozal finally indicated he had invited his Algerian counterpart, Abdelhamid Brahimi, to pay an official visit to Turkey and examine the prospects of cooperation. After the press conference, Mr Ozal visited the old quarters and the Algiers naval base where he signed the visitors' book before flying to Tlemcen.

Bendjedid Receives Syria's Khaddam 5 Feb

JN052105 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers — Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid received Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam at noon today. Khaddam conveyed a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to the Algerian president. The meeting was attended by Dr Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs; Abdelkader Ben Qasi, head of the international cooperation office at the Algerian Presidency; Dr Salim Shayya, Syrian ambassador in Algiers; and Salih Boujoumaa, Algerian ambassador in Damascus.

During this meeting, viewpoints were exchanged on the situation in the Arab arena, in the region in general, and the developments in this situation. Viewpoints were in agreement on the issues discussed.

At the end of the meeting, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid handed Khaddam a reply message to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Khaddam returned to Damascus this evening.

LIBYA

Libyan Radio on Release of UK Detainees

LD051444 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The four Britons, held in Libya on charges relating to security and undermining the economy, were released this morning implementing decisions by the Basic Popular Congresses in their third ordinary session of 1984. The release of the Britons was made public in a news conference held at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress in Tripoli this morning. It was attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee of the General People's Congress Secretariat, Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite, and a number of international radios, news agencies and newspapers correspondents.

The secretary of the People's Committee addressed the news conference. He announced the results of the decisions by the 2,107 basic popular congresses regarding these Britons. The results are as follows:

1. Congresses that decided to unconditionally release the British detainees, a decision made out of courtesy to the Anglican Church — 272 popular congresses or 12.9 percent;

2. Congresses that decided conditionally to release the British detainees — 1,752 popular congresses, 83.16 percent or the vast majority. The following are the most important conditions put forward by this vast majority of popular congresses:

a. That the British make a commitment not to protect the misguided dogs, work to hand them over, and prevent anti-Libyan people activities;

b. That the British Government endeavors to release the Libyans detained in Britain;

c. That the church pledges to care for Libyan students in Britain and seeks to have the Libyans detained in Britain released;

d. That information campaigns hostile to the Jamahiriyah through news media halt; and

e. That Britain be committed to treat Libyans according to international laws.

3. Congresses that decided the detainees should not be released — 6 popular congresses; and congresses that did not make clear their view about the subject — 77 congresses.

The secretary of the People's Committee made it clear at the news conference that the basic popular congresses responded to the humanitarian appeal by the brother leader of the revolution to have these Britons released. He made the decision after endeavors by the envoy of the Anglican Church; King Hassan II, whom the British prime minister asked to intervene on behalf of the detainees; President of Tanzania Julius Nyerere; and also the mediation of many Greek and Italian friends.

He said that the decision of the basic popular congresses is to release these detainees and they are from this moment free to either stay in the Jamahiriyah or leave for any country of their choice.

He added: At that time we responded to the appeal of brothers and friends and specifically appreciated the intervention of the Anglican Church. In our faith that lasting relations are those among peoples and not governments and that the church will work to project the truth about the progressive Libyan civilization and humanitarian stance, we would like to draw attention to the fact that the British Government still makes it easy for terrorists hostile to the Libyan people and encroaches on the rights of Libyans, since they also have not handed over some of those sought by the international police for crimes committed against Libyans.

He explained that despite all this, our humanitarian step will find the deserving response from the concerned parties; this is despite the rancorous crusade by British Prime Minsiter Thatcher who fabricated the idea of establishing the so-called memorial plaque for the British policewoman who was killed by the British police during the assault on the People's Bureau in London. This is an attempt to stir hatred against the Libyan Arabs in particular, and the Arabs and the Muslims in general by suggesting that the policewoman was killed by Libyans. At the news conference the brother secretary for the People's Committee stressed that we have always rejected this charge and have demanded a joint investigation to clarify facts; however, the British Government disregarded this in an attempt to exploit the incident for their own personal purposes.

At the end of his address he said: We hope this step will find the deserving response from the British people and the British Government.

Terry Waite, Anglican Church envoy, also spoke at the news conference. At the start of his speech he extended greetings from the archbishop of Canterbury to the Libyan Arab people and the brother leader of the revolution. He said: The head of the Anglican Church delegated me with a humanitarian task for the past 4 months; during this time I formed a friendship built on trust with friends in the Jamahiriyah. We thank the Libyan Arab people for the trust they gave us.

Terry Waite stressed that the Anglican Church has a second role, namely, creating firm bridges built on mutual understanding and trust. The church envoy underlined his meeting with the brother leader of the revolution on Christmas day. He said the meeting started with conversation about religious matters. Despite our differences on religion, there is one point which links us, namely, believing in one God. The leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi promised to submit the subject of the four British detainees to the basic popular congresses. For the first time I see a clear picture of the popular authority in the Jamahiriyah and with complete truthfulness I can confirm that every Libyan individual in Britain will receive very good treatment. Despite the church not having authority or jurisdiction, I can say that the church will intervene in areas dealing with any Libyan individual exposed to bad treatment, and will also be especially interested in Libyan detainees and extend any humanitarian assistance.

In his address to journalists, he said the Anglican Church will draw up a plan enabling any Libyan in Britain to contact the church from his place of residence in the event he is exposed to any pressures or inhuman treatment. Also visas will be granted to the Libyans who need humanitarian treatment such as medical treatment in Britain.

At the end of his address,Terry Waite expressed his appreciation for the relations of friendship that link the Libyan Arab people and the British people, expressing his hope to build and develop further relations that serve the aims of the peoples.

JANA Examines Bush's Upcoming Visit to Sudan

LD051550 Tripoli JANA in English 1404 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Egyptian Capital, 14 Jumada Awal, 5 Feb, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Egyptian Government-run MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY reported yesterday that George Bush, the U.S. vice-president will visit Sudan on 20 February to hold talks with hireling Numayri.

The agency did not mention any details about the purpose of the visit but it certainly comes as a result of the U.S. Government's annoyance with the state of the regime of hireling Numayri reached in deterioration especially after the stormy demonstrations that swept Sudan recently and the escalation of the popular revolution in the south and the confirmation of reports from the Sudanese capital that the downfall of the hireling's regime is near.

This visit also comes to serve the purpose of the migration of the Ethiopian Jews from Sudanese territories. It is known that the U.S. President lately sent a letter to hireling Numayri thanking him, for his aid in migrating the Ethiopian Jews to occupied Palestine.

MAURITANIA

Algerian Envoy Delivers Message to Taya

AB061024 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the FLN Political Bureau, minister of state and adviser at the Presidency of the Republic of Algeria, left Nouakchott yesterday after a 24-hour visit to our country. He brought a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to Colonel Maaouyia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state.

Prior to his departure, Mr Abdelghani expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the talks he held with the Mauritanian leader and with the fraternal atmosphere that prevailed at the talks. We examined the various aspects of cooperation between our two countries, notably in the field of energy, he added. The Algerian envoy also disclosed that he is returning home with a message from Col Maaouyia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state, to the Algerian head of state, President Chadli Bendjedid.

Envoy Delivers Taya Message to Bendjedid

AB050956 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Mauritanian-Algerian relations are excellent and are growing steadily. This was stated by Youth and Sports Minister Ba Mahmoud on his return to Nouakchott from Algiers where he delivered a message from the head of state, Colonel Maaouyia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, to the Algerian head of state, President Chadli Bendjedid.

SUDAN

Egyptian Delegation Arrives for Government Seminar

JN051130 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Feb (SUNA) — An Egyptian delegation headed by Hasan Abu Basha, minister of local government, arrived in Khartoum last night to participate in the regional local government seminar which is being organized by the popular organizations committee in the General Secretariat for Integration. The seminar, which will be held at Friendship Hall, will continue through 7 February.

In a press statement upon his arrival, Abu Basha explained the great significance of this seminar, which will be attended by executive leaders from Sudan and Egypt. He said this popular meeting will discuss a vital subject, local government, and the experiences of both Sudan and Egypt in this field. In both countries, he added, local government means popular, democratic practice and mass participation in the decisionmaking process. He said the seminar will discuss the masses' problems and all aspects of development.

Abu Basha affirmed that the studies and research prepared by representatives of both countries on all these topics will be very useful and fruitful. He said a popular meeting discussing all these topics translates the great hopes of Presidents Numayri and Mubarak of achieving integration between the two countries.

The 25-member Egyptian delegation includes Sa'dun Ma'mun, former minister of local government, and the governors of Al-Sharqiyah, Cairo, Al-Daqahliyah, Al-Manufiyah, and Qina.

Commissioner Views Rebel Acts in E. Equatoria

EA051156 Juba Sudan Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Statement by the commissioner of Eastern Equatoria Province; date and place not specified — live or recorded]

[Text] I would like to take this occasion to enlighten the people of Eastern Equatoria about the security situation as it was from the beginning when these outlaws entered East Bank especially until the current situation as of yesterday.

First of all, the outlaws entered Lafon just around (?1) January, and security reports were immediately brought into Torit, and chief of the area here in Torit informed us of the arrival of the

rebels, who are of course being led by somebody who is a native of (Lakor). Immediate preparations were made for security forces to be sent to the area. Of course, there were problems. There were problems of fuel, there were problems of vehicles, and it did take time for the Armed Forces to reach Lafon. Lafon is in the same area as (Lakor). It is actually the same place — Lafon or (Lakor) are the same place.

Well, when all arrangements were made, the Army went on the 8th just to find that (Lakor) was empty. These rebels had left. So the Army came back, and we knew only one way that they could have taken: that was following the valley of (Temeti) River. So we dispatched our forces back from (Lakor) — some at Loronyo, some at (Lowudo) and a company of about 90 men at (Lokiru).

Just as the company was preparing to dig trenches and so on, these people suddenly moved into (Lokiru) with a big number. Of course, our forces confronted them, and in this particular place the outlaws lost, to our estimate, more than 70 people. We lost about four people, some of whom were lost in the bush in the confusion, who later rejoined, regained Torit. Thereafter, we did not know what happened next. Of course, as usual the rebels left the area. After the attack they left the area. Now we did not know where they were heading for. We reinforced our forces around Torit, we reinforced also (Oforia Adilit) as a possible way. We never thought that they would come out (?to regroup), but on the 12th they suddenly appeared at (Gorengli) and the first victim was a forestry car, an innocent forestry car which was going from Juba back to Katire. It got attacked between (Gorengli) and Okaru Junction. Fortunately, most of the people escaped. Secondly, there was an engineer and his driver and some women coming from Torit of the M.T.D. [Motor Transport Division] Hamza was attacked and killed, with his driver and one woman injured. Of course, we had a number of rapes already which was one of their most dirty things they have ever committed.

Then soon after this there was a bus traveling from Torit to Juba, and just after (Gorengli), this car, this bus was attacked. They looted, of course. The whole people were stripped; men went with underwear back to Torit; women were raped, and some of them taken hostage. All the men, all the able-bodied men were taken, of course to use these people as (?carriers). They had (?carried) a lot of (?people) at (Lokiru) and in fact among the people to be carried were some of the more senior officers, one of whom finally died at (Tukaru Lowoi) down the mountain. Of course, we knew these people were heading out so we withdrew our forces again and surrounded the (?Captain Cook road), Magwe and the mountains of (Emuro), closed all routes so that to prevent them not going towards the mountain either (Palataka) or (Winjibul) or (Apatalang). [sentence as heard]

Well, finally they got [there]. They were being led, of course, by some very good people. Good in their sense, of course, not in the sense of the Equatorians but in the sense of the outlaws. These were people from Acholi, from (Winjibul) and (Panyipara) who led them successfully and killed these fellows [words indistinct] finally into (Winjibul). We do not know whether that was their final destination. But immediately we sent in a force (?and there was now) an attack, and it was in (Winjibul) that they really got the first hard lesson. They got really rounded up and dealt with, and estimates have it up to probably 800 or so of the rebels [words indistinct]. From here they began dispersing in small groups. Some went to (Lobone), some went towards a place called (Diboliech), or towards the Uganda border. Of course, our troops followed them. They were dislodged at (Winjibul). They were disloged at this place call (Labone) and, finally, they found themselves out of Sudan. Directly, there are no more rebels in the Sudan. They have entered Uganda.

Now from this point of course,the matter becomes diplomatic and political, and it is up to the Sudan Government to take up the matter with the Uganda Government. But I would like to warn you citizens of Equatoria, particularly citizens of (Winjibul) with the citizens of (Panyipara), citizens of (Obb), citizens of Magwe, citizens of Agoro, (Ameyo), (Lokirira), Okaru, citizens of Liria, citizens of (Neangala), and all along Juba road that there are groups of four or five rebels going around helplessly trying to return to Bor. As you have all known that most of all these rebels, almost 90 percent are citizens from Bor, and they are trying to go back in small splinter groups. They are desperate people. They are very hungry, they are — they will be looking for food. They will do everything to get food, even to kill.

SPLA Radio Details Attack on Two Garrisons

EA051856 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces attacked (Jeko) and Malo garrisons in eastern Upper Nile administrative area at 0500 hours yesterday. According to the Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying the SPLA forces, heavy fighting is still going on the two garrisons. Radio SPLA will keep you informed on further developments.

SPLA Claims 2 Government Soldiers Killed in Ambush

EA051901 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Two enemy soldiers were killed and 16 others wounded when SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces ambushed government forces near Cheibet in Lakes Province on 2 February 1985. The two enemy soldiers killed were identified as Private Hamid Husayn Adam, military number 373067, and Private Bashir Hamad Bashir, military number 373443. They were both from the support company of enemy battalion number 240 stationed in Wau, the capital of Bahr al-Ghazal administrative area.

TUNISIA

Lybia's Major Al-Humaydi Conducts Visit

Received by Bourguiba

LD051358 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Tunis; 5 Feb (TAP) — President Habib Bourguiba today received Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolution Command of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, at the Republic Palace in Carthage. Mohamed Mzali, prime minister

and interior minister; Beji Caid Essebsi, foreign minister; and Abdallah al-Harari, Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah high commissioner to Tunis were also present.

Following the meeting Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi made the following statement: I had the pleasure of meeting President Habib Bourguiba and I conveyed to him a verbal message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. The meeting dealt with the good and distinguished fraternal relations between the two fraternal peoples of Jamahiriyah and Tunisia, and we also discussed affairs and issues concerning the greater Arab Maghreb.

Meets With Foreign Minister

LD051202 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Tunis, 5 Feb (TAP) — In Tunis last night Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi had talks with Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and commander of urban militarization. The meeting took place in the presence of 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Harari, Jamahiriyah's high commissioner in Tunisia.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Claims 40 Moroccan Troops Killed

LD052237 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The Polisario Front announces that its fighters have killed 40 Moroccan soldiers and injured 45 others. This is the result of a series of attacks last week against Moroccan lines.

The Saharan Ministry of Information issued a communique about the aircraft shot down by Saharan fighters on 21 January. It was an aircraft resembling the Moroccan reconnaisance planes of the Bronco OV-10 type. Moreover, one of Morocco's planes was shot down the same day.

The Saharan Ministry of Information also makes it clear that a Belgian, Francois Mertens, died after the plane, which took off from Dahkla, was shot down. The same sources say documents were found by Saharan fighters, including a private pilot's license in the name of Francois Mertens. The same communique stresses that the SDAR Government reiterates its calls made since 1975 which define Western Sahara territory — land, sea, and air — as a war zone.

ETHIOPIA

GDR's Tisch Presents Aid for Drought Victims

EA052242 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The government and trade unions of the GDR yesterday gave agricultural equipment, clothes, food, and medicines worth an estimated value of 25 million marks in aid to our compatriots hit by drought. The aid comprises 50 tractors, 1,000 tons of sugar, 100,000 [word indistinct] children blankets, 1,930 [word indistinct] tents, 280 tons of rice, 45 tons of peas, 9.779 tons of medicines, 60 tons of milk powder, [word indistinct] food concentrates.

The aid was handed over during a ceremony held at Aseb port to Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, Politburo member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and minister of labor and social affairs, by Comrade Harry Tisch, Socialist Unity Party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Speaks at CCM Party Anniversary

EA060027 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1020 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Speech by President Julius Nyerere at celebrations marking the eighth anniversary of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party, CCM, at Karume Stadium in Musoma — live]

[Excerpts] Citizens and ndugu CCM members: I would like to start by thanking you, first of all, on behalf of my fellow guests with whom I was invited to participate in the eighth CCM celebrations. I would like to thank the regional party and government officials and the citizens for the warm welcome accorded to us. On behalf of my colleagues, I would also like to say this: We pardon you if there were any shortcomings, which I have not witnessed but may have been spotted by my colleagues. [applause] We did not come here expecting that everything would be smooth. We did not come with such a notion. In fact, we were greatly impressed by what we saw. We would like to thank the pioneers, their teachers, and all who took part this morning. We thank you all for your entertainment, thank you very much.

Today is a CCM day. CCM is 8 years old. When we watch the boys known as nane nane [eight eight, 8-year-old boys], those who are moving forward, I realized that CCM is still very young. When they surged forward, I realized that CCM is still a young party. However, although CCM is a young party, our party system is long standing. We have had parties ever since the days of the struggle for freedom from colonialists. We had the TANU [Tanganyika African National Union] party, we had the Afro [Shirazi] Party [in Zanzibar], which merged 8 years ago, resulting in the birth of the CCM.

I would like to take this opportunity to say two things about the CCM, our party. Our party is the symbol of our national unity. There is no greater symbol of our national unity than our party. We have always recognized that the unity of our nation will depend on the unity of our ruling party. In Africa, and I think the same applies throughout the developing countries — the so called Third World countries — a party like the CCM is a major blessing. It helps to strengthen and safeguard national unity.

I know there are some who say that a one-party system is not a good thing. We do not say that. During the early days when the country was known as Tanganyika, many parties sprang up, including the TANU party. That multiplicity of parties did not help us in cultivating unity and neither did they aim at helping us to do so. Their aim was to destroy unity. The basis for destruction was such that unity would never have been possible.

After we had gained our independence, the Afro organized a revolution and Zanzibar became a one-party state due to the revolution. But the party helped a great deal. Under a one-party system, Zanzibar was able to attain greater unity than it did in the past, because in those days the aim of all the parties was to divide the people of Zanzibar so as to continue ruling them. Therefore, even when we united in 1964, when our two countries united, Tanganyika had very sound unity under the guidance of our party, TANU. The Afro was united; it was faced with the frenzy of the revolution. Revolution creates a lot of disturbances, but they were able to persevere due to the unity created by a one-party system.

But having two parties in one country, besides the fact that the two parties were both strong and coexisted harmoniously, we still felt that they did not add to our strength, but instead reduced it. We had to unite them to form one party. Accordingly, 8 years ago we proposed it, and honestly citizens and members did not find it difficult to decide — particularly the members of the Afro and TANU who had recognized the importance of unity in the party — to unite our parties in a voluntary and democratic manner. So we united our parties 8 years ago. And we know, our friends know, our enemies know, that since then our strength has been greater, and our unity stronger than it was.

I do not know how we could have resisted last year's climate, when disgruntled elements who love to create discord, who love to divide the people so that they can rule them, tried again to destabilize us and our unity. I do not know how we could have faced the situation had Afro and TANU been two different entities. We would have suffered greatly. We were saved by the decision taken by our leaders 8 years ago to form one party.

I want to say this: Our party is the symbol and pillar of our country's unity. Playing around with the unity of our party is tantamount to playing around with our independence and our country's sovereignty. [applause]

For the weak, unity is the ultimate weapon of liberation. For the weak, unity is always a powerful weapon of liberation. It is more powerful than guns and bombs. If you are divided, bombs will kill you and you will use guns to kill each other. Guns, bombs, and other weapons can only be powerful in safeguarding your independence if you are united. [applause]. If you are divided and

the country has a large stock of arms, then you are not at ease. They could be used in killing one another; they could be used by stupid outsiders in continuing to rule you.

I say this: When a country such as ours, a developing country, has a party similar to ours, it should be grateful. It then has a sound basis for development and security. But we believe that our party is not only a symbol of the unity of our country and our people. Our party is the custodian of our people's democracy.

Our party is a democratic party, it is a party for the citizens of Tanzania. I know there are those who say that democracy is not possible if you have only one party. I say this to you citizens: Look at various countries, and in particular our developing countries. Those who can read should pick up a map of the world. Pick up a map of the world and that of Africa and list the countries one by one and next to each country indicate where you have three, four, five, or one party that is similar to CCM. Also indicate where they have true independence as well as where they have democracy. A multiparty system is not only a basis for destroying unity, but one that perpetrates injustice, because these parties are mostly based on tribalism. Therefore, one tribe oppresses another. In such a situation democracy cannot exist.

The parties may also be based on religion. Followers of one religion can form their own party which is run only in their own interests and thereby denying followers of other religions their democratic rights.

Look at our parties, and particularly parties in African countries. They are tribalistic and religious. In such a mode they cannot be democratic at all. I am surprised that my colleagues continue to cling to this stupidity. [applause]. I am astonished. They say this is not democracy. I do not understand these things. A multiplicity of parties disrupts unity; a multiplicity of parties in our situation perpetrates injustice as opposed to democracy, because they are made up of groupings. Our party, as we all know, as our friends know, and I presume our enemies also know this, is a democratic party, a party of the masses.

How many members do we have? We have 2.4 million, [applause] from all tribes, from all religions as well as nonbelievers. It is neither tribal nor religious; it is a party for all the people of Tanzania. Those who do not join the party do so because either they do not see any reason for doing so — because all of us cannot be politicians — or because they have failed to meet the third (?requirement) of our party. Ours is a party of unity, ours is a democratic party.

But our party is a socialist party because we firmly believe that without struggle during this third phase of socialism it would be extremely difficult to develop the first and second (?phases). In the absence of socialism, people would emerge in Tanzania who would start exploiting their peers. We would have two classes in Tanzania: the exploiters and the exploited majority. In such a case it would be very difficult to keep a one party system. Most likely, you would have one party for the exploiters who use governmental powers to oppress the exploited majority. When the majority accepted a one party system in such a case, they would do so half heartedly, because they would not be free to form their own party. If they were free they would form their party. They could not be satisfied with a party of exploiters — the majority could never be satisfied with a party of exploiters.

It is difficult to cultivate unity under a capitalist situation. Look at all capitalist countries, all of them. In the current number one capitalist in the world — America — do not be cheated — they are not united. Because [words indistinct] capitalism divides the people. That is a characteristic of capitalism.

If we do not hold on to socialism firmly, then we shall see that democracy is impossible. The meaning of democracy is equality. An American once epitomized democracy when he said a democratic government was a government of the people, for people, and by the people. I feel that if that is true, then it is impossible for a truly independent people to elect a government of exploiters. It is impossible. A genuine government of the people is a majority government, elected by the majority in the interests of the majority. But a government elected by the people — I call it a people's government because it is elected by the majority — which actually serves the interests of the minority, cannot be a democratic government.

In America, there is no way one can be a leader without being rich. Where would you start from there? All their leaders, starting particularly with the legislators, are all millionaires. Even the President must be a millionaire. Unless you are one, you cannot be successful at all. How can you start? Elections are all to do with wealth. Millions are spent during elections. That is why we rejected the system here and said that our elections must be of the party. Whomever we elect as parliamentarians, young or old, should not worry about having no money. We will make it possible for him to be elected with the election being conducted by the party itself. [applause]

That is why during the last elections we were disgusted when people started contributing money to help others succeed in the elections. We knew then that there was a danger around. That is because, even if our leaders are poor, we still have some rich people. They are capable of corrupting us to promote leaders of their choice. They contribute a lot of money so that so and so can be elected. Then, when that person is elected, he will respect those who gave him money rather than those who voted for him.

I say the cement of our unity, democracy, the thing that makes unity and democracy really durable, is socialism.

For the past 5 years, capitalists have picked on Tanzania. Out of almost all countries in the world, they have picked on Tanzania alone as a subject for discussion. For the past 5 years, our country has been criticized by capitalists and the most powerful exploiters. Come to think of it, this country is small, poor, and we do not have anything, so why should these superpowers pick on us to the extent of remembering and abusing us? [laughter] What have we got? For 5 solid years they have indiscriminately used their radio networks and newspapers to abuse us. They are saying we are finished. We are nothing. Well, if we are finished, why can't you keep quiet? Those who are dead are normally buried. Wizards keep quiet, their relatives weep, and finally they keep quiet, but why should these people abuse us for 5 years and keep on abusing us?

They started predicting the demise of Tanzania in 1979, before the end of the war. They are still predicting the demise of Tanzania. In 1980, we did not die, and in 1981 we still did not die, but they are still saying that our demise is imminent. Sometimes they give us 3 months, and sometimes they give us 6 months. Then they start arguing — have they still got 3 months left or 6? [laughter]

We are a very small country, poor and undeveloped. What have we got that we can be discussed by radio networks and newspapers belonging to the superpowers? We do not have special ties with the United States. We do not. There are countries which have special ties with the United States. We do not have special ties with the USSR. [passage indistinct] We completely reject having special ties with superpowers. [passage indistinct] We are a small nation, and we are determined to conduct our own affairs, but we are being criticized. Why? Because those who are criticizing us oppose our stand.

We are being criticized by those who oppose our unity, democracy, and our socialist policies. They are perpetrators of exploitation and injustice. They are aware that we are going to make a noise. Anybody can make a noise. (?Even children) can make a noise. [passage indistinct]. We shall say this everywhere. We are saying it here. We say it at all African and international meetings. We are protecting the rights of weak people wherever they are, and nobody can hate us for that. [applause]

We are not hated by justice-loving countries in the world. There are countries with which we cooperate and hold friendly discussions. Those countries help us whenever we have problems. As for those countries which cannot help us, we neither quarrel with them nor do they abuse us. We are abused by big international exploiters and by big international oppressors who are collaborating with international barbarians. They are the ones abusing us. They are the ones who go about saying Tanzania is perishing. It is not perishing. [applause] I thought I should say this [words indistinct].

In the past, we have had problems. They were not caused by socialism. I must say I am very glad that last year when we were confronted by that problem we were united, because I wonder how we could have coped with the situation without unity. I say we have been facing problems for the last 5 years. Citizens, I do not know how we could face up to those problems without socialist policies. I do not know. People could have died. Tanzanians, people could have died here. The shortage of food that faced us in Shinyanga and Mwanza, people could have died — not just a few, but many. This was prevented by socialist policies and your efforts to help others who needed food.

I say we have been having problems. Now, citizens, I do not want to take up too much of your time by saying many things. We are capable of solving our own problems.

The first of our major problems is that of food. We can be self-sufficient in food if there is no climatic problem. This year, the weather is showing good signs.

Our second problem, after food, is foreign exchange. [Words indistinct] we get foreign exchange by selling our cash crops, such as cotton, coffee, tobacco, pyrethrum, cashew nuts, etc. Therefore, citizens, all this depends on the rain, and I say this year there are signs of good rains. Let us make use of these rains for all food and cash crops so that we shall be able to obtain enough foreign exchange [words indistinct].

Citizens, everyone should make efforts wherever he is. Thank you very much.

BURKINA

School Reopens After Closure To Prevent Protest

AB041950 Paris AFP in French 1421 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 4 Feb (AFP) — Classes resumed on Monday morning at the Philippe Zinda Kabore High School, the main high school in Burkina, which was closed last Friday for 3 days, at the request of the Revolutionary Defense Committee (CDR), observers noted in the Burkina capital. The decision to close the school was made in order to prevent a protest march against the Ouagadougou government by groups of students opposed to the regime. The special task force set up by the CDR to prevent anyone from entering the school has been withdrawn.

On Firday evening, CDR's accused "puppet organizations" within "the Association of Ouagadougou Students and within the Group of Democratic and Anti-Imperialist Students" of "spreading anarchist orders from trade unions," such as the Burkina Trade Union Confederation (CSB, formerly the Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation) and 10 other workers' unions in the health, public works, and other sectors. The CDR's also accused these groups of serving as the spokesmen of "outmoded" organizations such as the Patriotic League for Development (Lipad, a Marxist-Leninist organization with which the CSB is affiliated.)

GHANA

GRAPHIC on Political, Economic Situation Statement

AB042145 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] A correspondent of the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* writes on the statement on the political and economic situation of Ghana issued last week by two members of the New Democratic Movement, a number of members of the Catholic Graduates for Action, and some individuals. He said this document has been the subject of heated discussions and has generated all sorts of speculation, including — from one gentleman who kept looking furtively over his shoulder — the expectation that the signitories should expect to be picked up by the security forces any moment from now. The correspondent said: Personally, I don't think I am alone in this. I found a number of points in this document with which I am in sympathy. But I do not agree that the answer to the kind of problems raised lies in issuing manifestoes. He said the writers are all involved in the revolutionary process in one way or another. Some of them are deep in practical and even sacrificial work devoted to the upliftment of the people of this nation. I find it sad that they should compile such a negative list of moans and groans rather than offering some positive suggestions for tackling the real problems and tensions which undoubtedly exist.

The correspondent said he finds it discouraging that they chose this particular way of airing their misgivings as though there was no other channel for debate or publication. Their statement deals with two main issues: PDC-CDR [People's Defense Committee-Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] changes, and some aspects of the economy. It would seem that signatories to the document regard decisions to make CDR organizing assistants responsible to their district and regional secretaries and the joint consultative committees merely advisory as wholly negative. It does not seem to occur to many people that some secretaries and managers have too often used PDC's and IMC [Interim Management Committee] as excuses for their own shortcomings and ineptitude.

The correspondent said every organ within a district or region is under the command and control of the secretary and the managing director assumes full responsibility and direct personal accountability for what goes on in his outfit. There can be no more dodging, no more excuses. The ultimate responsibility is fairly and squarely in his court and he cannot evade it. Of course, there are certain dangers inherent in this change. As the Ashanti Region CDR proposals point out, the relationship between a secretary and his organizing assistant must not become a master-servant relationship. The Central Region also pointed this out in their submission on CDR's, stating that the central political control by the district and regional secretaries must not make the CDR's impotent. Such a risk exists, but checks and safeguards can be devised against risks. And Lieutenant Colonel J.Y. Asase and his staff attached to the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Secretariat are doubtless taking this into consideration and drawing up guidelines for the CDR's. He said since an open invitation has been issued for proposals and suggestions, anyone who feels concerned about this particular risk should bring out his or her ideas on the subject. Some of the regions have in their proposals already pointed the way.

One would have thought that the signatories of the document would have responded more positively to problems of PDC-CDR's by offering proposals for their solution. There can be no denying that there have been and still are problems. But it is hardly helpful to see sinister plots to destroy the CDR's in the very quarters which are trying to build them into effective organs of the revolution and thereby giving encouragement to those forces who would rejoice to see division and distress in the ranks of revolutionary cadres. Questions such as: Will the change of name bring about qualitative change? are hardly worth asking. Nobody has said that it will, but a change of name can symbolize a pause for assessment and analysis of performances so far and an opportunity for everyone to air his or her views on how to improve it. If we are afraid to do this and have little confidence in the strength of the grassroot organs to withstand scrutiny and necessary correction, or in the PNDC's commitment to the basic principles of the revolution, then there is cause for great concern.

It may therefore appear to the average member of the public that he is being flooded with negative information about PDC's and he does not stop to analyze the very factors at play. He does not distinguish between the genuine and justifiable criticism from government sources and all the rest. But the authors of the statement are certainly not average members of the public.

They are people with a level of political awareness very much above the average and with ample opportunity to discuss political affairs and policies with the policy makers. This is what makes it surprising when they refer to consistent attacks on PDC-WDC [Worker's Defense Committee] executives under the guise of self-criticism, imputing to the PNDC a deliberate and underhand plan to destroy the PDC's. If the PNDC had wanted to do this, it could have dissolved them outright without wasting time on complicated campaigns to undermine the PDC's, for we have to admit that while our revolutionary process is leading towards full participation in decisionmaking, we have not yet established all the structures and modalities for this.

But to question the PNDC's sincerity in its belief in a stated goal on the grounds that the goal has not yet been reached is a devious line of argument. The documents [words indistinct] social groups of the old order and the infiltration of rightist elements. Are they surprised, especially now that a certain level of stability has been achieved? Are these things not going to happen? asked the correspondent. Not because this has been programmed by the PNDC for some sinister reasons, but because while it is necessary to tap the experience and skills of all patriotic and honest elements of the society in order to rebuild this nation, there will be some who will use their experience and skill to subvert the process for their own selfish ends. But whole segments of society cannot be held down just because some of them will try and turn the clock back. Those who try this must be identified and dealt with. The gradual return of social forces which had been subdued at the initial stages is a remark which seems to imply that the writers would prefer them to remain subdued. By what means, force or fear? In the long run, the only way that antisocial forces can be subdued is by their rejection by the majority of the society.

The correspondent said: When the consciousness of the people is fully awake, when education and conscientization [as heard] have been effective enough to bring about more wholesome attitudes, people would cease admiring the crooked businessman who makes huge donations in church, the official who knows how to tap the system for kickbacks, the scheming sycophant who seeks to further his political career.

If anyone had attempted to cover up the political meaning of the measures relating to the defense committees, it is not the PNDC. Those opposed to the entire revolutionary process have tried to misinterpret its meaning, but I think that by now they must have realized that they have made a sad mistake and have at the same time clearly revealed their true stand. That they have unwittingly identified themselves is as useful to the revolution as the way in which the exposure of the jubilators, who danced in the streets on the morning of 19 June 1983, was useful. It should be abundantly clear by now that the CDR's still provide a nation-wide network with coordinating bodies up to the national level. The major difference is that at the district, regional, and national levels there is an integration into the structure of central authority. This does not mean a loss of identity and purpose, but rather a gain in coordination and effectiveness. There was initially some concern that certain district and regional secretaries might seek to use their relationship with the CDR's to suppress them, since there have been situations of some tension in some parts of the country. Since then, official statements have made it plain that any such attempts will simply expose the lack of understanding on the basis of the 31 December process on the part of the one who attempts it.

In conclusion, the correspondent would like to see the writers of the controversial statement participating in an open debate on some of the points which they raised rather than compiling mournful lists of the what-went-wrong variety.

Soviet Training Programs for Tribunal Personnel

AB052025 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] A two-man team from the Soviet Union arrived in Accra today to participate in training programs for personnel who will man the district public tribunals. They are Prof (M.G. Sarkiy), a specialist in African law, and (Gleb Tchan Guriy), a legal concept theorist. According to the coordinator of vetting, investigations, and tribunals, Mr Kwamina Ahwoi, who was among members of the public tribunal who met them at the airport, the training is intended to improve the skills of personnel in the tribunal system in the districts. He added that another batch of lawyers is expected in the country soon from the German Democratic Republic to help in the training program. The coordinator further said Ghana is copying the rich experience of both the GDR and the USSR, which have long participated in the direct and grass roots system of justice. He said over 100 participants drawn throughout the country are attending the month training course.

LIBERIA

Suspension of LPP Document Processing Requested

AB052140 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] A general auditing office in Monrovia has reportedly requested the Special Elections Commission [Secom] to suspend processing any documents submitted by Dr Amos Sawyer as chairman of the proposed Liberian People's Party, LPP. Today's publication of the *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper quotes Auditor General J. Suen Brown as saying the documents of the LPP should be suspended until the audit being conducted on the dissolved National Constitution Commission is completed and a report submitted to government. The paper also quotes Mr Brown as requesting a probate court in Monrovia to suspend processing any documents submitted to the court by the LPP chairman until the audit is completed.

In another development, Dr Amos Sawyer of LPP has described the move by Mr Brown as a political prosecution. The *FOOTPRINTS*, in its edition today, quotes Dr Sawyer as saying this is in bad faith and a sign of unprofessionalism on the part of Mr Brown. Dr Sawyer said the auditor general should have advised government that it is wrong professionally to audit an agency which had been dissolved more than 13 months ago. It can be recalled that last December the Government of Liberia mandated the General Auditing Office to conduct an audit causing the upheaval of the operation of the dissolved Constitution Commission, which Dr Sawyer headed.

MALI

Officials Meet With Mauritanians on Border Issues

AB051555 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The governors of Mauritania and Mali border regions have been holding discussions in Koulikoro since yesterday. Our correspondent at Koulikoro, Amadou Maiga, has the details:

[Begin Maiga recording] The 40-member Mauritanian delegation consists of the governors of (?Yobhot), Assaba, and (?Tindemahan) regions, as well as prefects of these regions. The delegation is led by His Excellency (Sasourgui), Mauritanian ambassador to Mali. The Malian delegation consists of the governors of the first, second, fourth, and sixth regions as well as their close associates.

This afternoon at 1600 the two delegations held discussions on board General Soumare's boat, during which the head of the Malian delegation, Mamadou Lamine Dembele, and His Excellency (Sasourgui), head of the Mauritanian delegation, addressed the meeting participants.

In his opening address, Mamadou Lamine Dembele, governor of the second region, welcomed his counterparts and stated that the present meeting will help to further strengthen the bonds of friendship, brotherhood, and good neighborliness existing between Mali and Mauritania. For his part, the head of the Mauritanian delegation thanked the government and all the officials for their readiness and the excellent reception accorded to the Mauritanian delegation upon its arrival in Mali.

This meeting between the administrative authorities of the Mauritania and Mali border regions will help to solve some minor difficulties that may arise as a result of cohabitation in the area.

It is worth noting that the first official working session will be held tomorrow and will be presided over by His Excellency (Sasourgui), Mauritanian ambassador to Mali. The deliberations will continue until Wednesday, 6 February 1985. [end recording]

Briefs

New Envoy to Romania -- His Excellency Kibily Dembara Diallo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Romania resident in Belgrade, presented his letters of credence on 31 January to His Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [Text] [*Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 5 Feb 85 AB*]

NIGERIA

Lagos on Role of OPEC Members, Need for Unity

AB051310 Lagos International Service in English 0850 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Some time last year, we wrote about the debilitating maneuvers of the imperialists to sow the seeds of discord among members of OPEC with the view to breaking the oil cartel. We observed then that in 1973, when the OPEC successfully flexed its muscles in defiance of all machinations of the all-too-powerful consumer nations, otherwise known as industrialized countries, it for the first time dictated the price of crude oil produced by its members. The Western allies, led by the United States and Britain, did not take kindly to the OPEC action. And in the same manner, but for a different reason, some developing countries — otherwise known as the Third World — felt very uneasy about it, too.

At that time, the weapon in the hands of the detractors was Nigeria's request to the OPEC to increase her oil production quota. The imperialists tried to influence some members, to no avail, to cause a dissent in the rank and file of the OPEC. At the end, however, good sense and judgment prevailed, a break was averted, and the detractors were put to shame. More surprisingly, the last two meetings of OPEC in Geneva, Switzerland, and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, offered the imperialists a fresh opportunity to engage in the usual pastime. However, a reflection on the role of members of the organization seems now to be imperative. According to an old adage, if there is no rogue in a house, it is not easy for external thieves to penetrate that house. The import of this is that some members of the OPEC have, by their own actions, tended perhaps unwittingly to give room for detractors to perpetrate their diabolical plans.

The fact is that some members of the OPEC are too closely tied to the Western allies and they can hardly take independent action on matters affecting the organization. For one thing, through unwitting acquiescence of members of the organization, the Western oil consumers have been able to circumvent the 1983 action of the oil cartel regulating the price of crude oil. Through the help of some members compelled by their national interests, the Western oil cartels have been able to stockpile oil in such quantities as to undermine the decision of the OPEC and even its solidarity. Also with the help of the so-called spot market deal, the detractors have succeeded in setting members against each other. The result is that the OPEC is now yet to be in a position to determine the price of its crude. So the ability of the organization to flex its muscles in the oil market has been greatly eroded.

There is therefore the need for the OPEC members to take a fresh look at its activities, particularly as regards oil pricing and the cohesion of the organization. Member states of the organization should bear in mind the saying that divided we fall, united we stand. More than any time in its history, the members need to be honest with each other, more dedicated to the aspiration of the OPEC, and maintain a decorum whenever actions are taken by the organization.

National interests, it is only natural, can dictate the action of a state. But when it comes to an international forum where collective actions are taken after considerable deliberations, such interests must not be allowed to becloud better judgment. After all, collective bargaining in a world in which we now live is certainly better than individual negotiations. It is only by so doing that the OPEC can eradicate imperialist economic exploitation, which is the bane of the world of today.

Gambari on OAU Liberation Committee Meeting

AB052200 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Some member countries of the OAU have pledged to pay up their arrears of contributions to the organization. The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, told a Radio Nigeria correspondent in Lagos today that the promises were made at the just-concluded OAU Liberation Committee meeting in Accra, Ghana. Dr Gambari said that member countries had realized those who fail to meet their financial obligations to the OAU would be made to lose certain rights, such as the right to vote and be voted for in OAU elections.

In answer to a question, the minister stated that there was a new sense of commitment on the part of members to eradicate apartheid and colonialism from the continent.

On Namibia's independence, Dr Gambari said that suggestions were made on how to carry the diplomatic battle to Washington and reinforce the current campaign against Reagan's policy of constructive engagement.

Police Official Denies Spys Among Arrested Libyans

AB012051 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Lagos, Feb 1 (AFP) — A top Nigerian police official today denied a press report that spies were among a group of Libyans arrested here recently.

The report, in the independent newspaper *PUNCH*, had said 160 people, believed to be Libyans, had been rounded up in a police raid on a disused building at Oshodi in the northern suburbs of Lagos. Some of the detained people were alleged to be spies and others illegal immigrants, the paper added.

The police official confirmed that Libyans had been arrested, but said there were only illegal immigrants who had left their country due to political problems or drought among them.

Briefs

Bulgarian Line of Credit — Lagos 1 Feb (NAN/PANA) — Bulgaria is to supply Nigeria workshop equipment for secondary schools under a 120-million-dollar credit line, the commercial counsellor at the Bulgarian Embassy, Mr Christo Porov, said in Lagos yesterday. He told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the three-year credit line would also cover technical assistance in the fields of irrigation, agriculture, for processing and water supply. The credit line agreement was signed last week after a three-day visit to Nigeria by the Bulgarian prime minister, Mr Grisha Filipov. [Text] [*Dakar PANA in English 1001 GMT 1 Feb 85 AB*]

Trade Talks With Poland — Officials of two Polish companies, (Sanet) bus factory and Pol-Mot, are in Nigeria for negotiations with the Lagos State Government for the supply of buses and ferries. The general manager of the Lagos State Ferry Services Limited, Mr (Piotr Jewiski), who stated this in Lagos, said that the company was in urgent need of the ferries to add to its present fleet. He said that the state government would purchase three more ferries to be used on new routes. [Text] [*Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Feb 85 AB*]

SENEGAL

PRC Donates 2,000 Tons of Corn for Drought Victims

AB041525 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The PRC this morning donated 2,000 tons of corn to Senegal to be distributed to the victims of the drought. The consignment was handed over to the commissioner for food security during a ceremony that took place at Dakar harbor, Quay No 2, this morning.

Briefs

Envoy From Cameroon — His Excellency Jerome Mendouga, Cameroon's first resident ambassador to Senegal, presented his letters of credence on 17 January to Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. Speaking on this occasion, the ambassador conveyed the greetings of the Cameroonian people and their head of state to the Senegalese leader. [Summary] [*Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 19 Jan 85 p 15 AB*]

ANGOLA

UNITA Secretary General on Current Situation

DW011139 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 31 Jan 85 p 5

[Juergen Liminsky report on interview with UNITA Secretary General Tito Chinguji]

[Text] Bonn — The leaders of the pro-Western national resistance movement UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) are convinced that 1985 will bring significant decisions for development in southern Africa. The superiority of UNITA in Angola over the Luanda dictatorship, which is supported by Western development aid but depends politically and militarily on Moscow, has become increasingly obvious. UNITA now controls the borders with Zaire and Zambia, and since December its commandos have been operating in the country's capital, in the oil enclave of Cabinda and in the north. "1985 will be very serious," Tito Chingunji, the number two man in the liberation movement, says in a talk with *DIE WELT*.

Chingunji has been UNITA secretary general since last November, but even before that he was considered to be the right hand of the movement's charismatic leader, Jonas Savimbi. At the recent congress, a strategic-military program was worked out, Chingunji says, the aim of which is to advance in the northern part of the country, encircle Luanda, mount commando operations in large towns, and paralyze the oil industry in Cabinda, the main source of income for the Marxist regime of the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola).

The young secretary general, who looks like a business manager trained in the West, describes the balance of forces as follows: "Some 23,000 semiregular troops ensure security in the liberated zone and some 25,000 are fighting in the underground, that is, in the bush and in the towns against about 40,000 Cuban soldiers and the MPLA troops. Some 1,500 Soviet military advisers and 2,000 GDR officers and experts, who are primarily responsible for intelligence services, support Luanda." Chingunji includes three more factors in the balance of forces: "First, the national area. We are now present almost everywhere, and we can become active at any time and at any place. Second, the people who support us. If we held free elections today and the Angolan people had the right to self-determination, we would achieve an overwhelming victory. Third, time, it works for us. The MPLA is becoming increasingly weaker. That is the reason it rejected our offer to negotiate that we submitted in 1980 and is now looking for a general solution that would reduce the importance of our strength."

In this sense, the United States and South Africa play a significant role, Chingunji says. As long as Washington and Pretoria cling to the precondition of a withdrawal by the Cubans, serious negotiations will hardly take place. He adds that the security of Namibia and also of South Africa is involved. Chingunji states: "I do not believe the South Africans intend to withdraw from Namibia without security guarantees. Be that as it may. With or without independence for Namibia, UNITA will continue its struggle until the end, until the independance of Angola."

At the moment, UNITA is also fighting against SWAPO units in central Angola, he says. This permits the conclusion that the planned MPLA offensive has not only failed, but that Luanda is now mobilizing all forces available to survive.

Without foreign aid, the Marxist regime would have reached its end long ago, he states. Chingunji knows where the aid comes from. Foreign currency from Western oil firms in Cabinda accounts for 80 percent of the budget. Without this foreign currency, the Cubans could not be paid, he says. "The day the foreign firms discontinue their financial aid to the regime, Luanda will collapse," he states.

The problem of Western solidarity with the oppressed people is also involved. Chingunji states: "The people ask us why the West, which condemns communist regimes, supports a communist regime in Angola. The missionaires in particular have a hard time explaining why Christian-democratic governments are supporting an atheistic and even anti-Christian regime that seems to the people to be illegal, illegitimate, and supported by a minority." These governments are possibly not always fully and comprehensibly informed about the actual situation in Angola, he concludes.

At present, Chingunji is heading a delegation of his liberation movement that is touring several European countries to enlighten interested politicians about the situation in Angola, or to at least establish contacts. However, it was learned that the delegation was not received at the FRG Foreign Ministry.

UNITA Denounces MPLA 'Propaganda Campaign'

MB011357 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Despite intensive propaganda through the radio and press to make everyone believe that the MPLA is gaining ground in the war against UNITA, the truth is that the MPLA Armed Forces are on the defensive from the Menongue bushes to (Grafanil) in Luanda. Without wanting to repeat ourselves, we want to mention it again, because the MPLA is not yet convinced that untruths do not nullify or alter the situation. In recent days the MPLA has been waging a radio propaganda campaign to make us believe that their armed forces have been extremely successful in the defense of Luanda. The interviews with some civilians — allegedly UNITA supporters — is the latest MPLA psychological maneuver since the maneuvers we have unmasked connected with the so-called capture of Comrade President Savimbi or with the imaginary attack against Jamba, our provisional capital. These decoy maneuvers have not been enough to cause us to slacken our march toward the total fulfillment of the watchword — strangle Luanda.

Only as an illustration of our in-depth infiltration into Luanda Province and city we can mention: 1) the destruction of the so-called 10th December meeting room by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers occurred in Luanda;

2) the destruction of Angolan Petroleum Company facilities occurred in Luanda; 3) the astounding takeover of Caxito was very near Luanda; 4) the constant attacks on the Luanda-Malanje railroad have made that railroad a real graveyard for the Luanda chieftains; 5) the USSR and Cuban ships sabotaged in Luanda harbor by the UNITA special commandos certainly occurred in Luanda; 6) the attacks by the UNITA special commandos in the residential areas of (Cazenga) and (Golfe) occurred in Luanda; 7) the succesive power cuts to the city of Luanda, the latest occurring on 13 January, which left Luanda city in complete darkness, and that darkness was surely in Luanda; 8) the UNITA soldier that Colonel Tonha Pedale said was captured in (Grafanil), and (Grafanil) is well inside Luanda city.

These are some of the numerous facts that confirm that UNITA not only announces their operations, but has also been achieving their targets in due time. The indisputable evidence of the facts demonstrate, and the people testify to the reality of the firepower of the glorious FALA soldiers over the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola traitors and their Cuban overseers. Yes, this is the truth that is gripping the MPLA in an uncontrollable panic, this is the situation which has led the MPLA chieftains in 1985 to use Radio Luanda and other regional radio stations to play the psychological warfare trump card in their fight against despair. It is too late and it comes at the wrong time.

All of us — UNITA militants, FALA combatants, and the people — were warned in time by Comrade President Dr Savimbi, who said on the occasion of the UNITA extraordinary congress that the MPLA would try disinformation and psychological warfare measures in their struggle for survival after being defeated militarily. It is interesting today more than ever to listen to the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel station to be always up to date, and also to be informed of the true political-military situation in the country. Radio Luanda and all the social media working for the MPLA are fully engaged in distortion, in untruths, in slander, and in gossip in order to try and mislead the more simple people.

All of us — the UNITA militants and FALA combatants — will not be misled by that campaign. We are making every effort to strangle Luanda.

BOTSWANA

Rifkind Says UK 'Disturbed' by RSA Threats

MB051705 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, has said that Britain is disturbed by the potential problems that could be brought about by a threat to Botswana's sovereignty. Speaking during a press conference at Radio Botswana this afternoon, Mr Rifkind said that recent threats by Bophuthatswana and South Africa to attack Botswana was the most surprising because of Botswana's well-known policy not to allow its territory to be a springboard for attacks into its neighbors. He said that Botswana has in the past arrested, prosecuted, and imprisoned anybody seen to have been carrying arms of war for purposes of attacking neighboring countries.

He reiterated that Britain did not recognize Bophuthatswana or any of the bantustans which, he said, were creations of the apartheid system. He said that South Africa would always be held responsible for anything that happens from one of its homelands. Mr Rifkind said that in situations like this Britain has made strong representations to the countries said be engaged in acts of territorial violations of its neighbors sovereignty.

On recent pronouncements of reforms by the South African authorities, Mr Rifkind welcomed the realization of a need for dialgoue. However, he said that British welcome of the move would depend on the extent of the reform and whether it would include the black majority in South Africa. On the issue of Namibian independence, Mr Rifkind said that the issue of Namibian independence and the Cuban troops issue should not be made into a legitimate precondition for Namibian independence. However, he said that South Africa, which controls Namibia, had put this precondition and that there was little or nothing anybody could do about that.

On the Nkomati Accord, the British minister said that although there was progress in the relations between the two signatories to the accord, one would like to see both parties keeping their side of the accord both in the letter and in the spirit.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel, Kaunda Discuss Nkomati Accord, Unity

MB051735 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] South Africa's failure to meet the terms of the Nkomati Accord was the main topic of discussion during the talks held today between President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. President Kaunda arrived in Maputo this morning and the meeting between the two heads of state was held in Bilene, Gaza Province. The two statesmen exchanged views on the two countries in the political, economic, and military fields. According to Mozambican Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano, the two sides agreed on the need to strengthen solidarity between the two countries. In view of the continuing attacks by South Africa against the sovereignty of the countries in the region, the two heads of state concluded that it is necesssary to strengthen unity and cooperation in all fields, and stressed that these attacks are also against the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and that apartheid is a destabilizing factor in southern Africa.

The Mozambican delegation to talks included Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano and Minister of the Interior Oscar Monteiro. The Zambian delegation included Minister of Foreign Affairs Lameck Goma, Ambassador to Maputo Cox Sikumba, and President Kaunda's special assistant for political affairs. President Kenneth Kaunda returned to Zambia this afternoon.

Politburo Announcement on Independence Celebrations

MB052030 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau today released an announcement on the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of national independence, in which it stresses that this date will be celebrated during a particularly difficult period in our independence. The exhortation says that the weak and dependant national economy has been suffering from the devastating effects of natural disasters, international economic crisis, and the 20 consecutive years of war that have been imposed upon us by our enemies. A great percentage of the Mozambican people still suffer from famine, and in many areas of the country they are victims of the murderous fury of the armed bandits.

For those reasons, the announcement says,"the 25 June celebrations will not only consist of joy and festivity. The celebrations will primarily be an occasion in which the fight against famine and nakedness and for the total liquidation of the armed bandits will be heightened. The Armed Forces and the police, as well as the security services, must make a decisive effort during this year of the 10th anniversary to improve their organization, efficiency, and battle readiness.

Ceremonies, Work Details Mark Heroes Day

MB040612 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, a member of the Frelimo Politburo, marked the Day of the Mozambican Heroes by laying a wreath at the Mozambican heroes monument in Maputo today. Leading officials of the party and state and numerous capital residents attended this ceremony, which was the high point of the 3 February commemorations.

In Manica, workers and residents of the communal villages and residential areas of the Mossurize District this morning planted 200 bunches of pineapples in the (Chimoairona) center on the occasion.

In Pemba, Cabo Delgado, there was a wreath-laying ceremony at the monument of the Mozambican heroes, followed by the inauguration of the buses belonging to the urban public transports enterprise.

Yesterday, in Quelimane, Zambezia, there were voluntary work details for cleaning and decorating public places. Also for the Day of the Mozambican Heroes, the trade union committee recently promoted voluntary work in the (Geraco) enterprise, in which 38 workers helped to clean the maintenance and grinding sector of the soap factory.

SOUTH AFRICA

R.F. Botha Responds to Dos Santos, Kaunda Comments

Denies Ties With UNITA

MB051910 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1849 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 5, SAPA — There was no truth in allegations that the rebel UNITA movement in Angola was an "integral part" of the South African army, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

He was responding in a statement in Cape Town to a statement yesterday by the president of Angola, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who also alleged that South Africa was involved in a "vast destabilisation plan which had as its main objective the overthrown of the Angolan Government."

"There is no truth in these allegations," the foreign minister said.

UNITA was an Angolan nationalist movement, one of three groups to which the Portuguese formally handed over power in 1975, in terms of the Alvor agreement, to form a government of national unity with the MPLA and the FNLA prior to free elections.

The MPLA had called in Cuban forces to seize power and that government should therefore not complain to South Africa about the tragic state into which Angola had declined.

Mr Botha said there could, however, be no doubt that Angola was actively supporting the violent overthrow of the South African government. "It plays host to several thousand members of the African National Congress and has put at their disposal several camps which are used for the training of anti-South African terrorists. It has given indispensible support to SWAPO in its terrorist attacks against SWA/Namibia."

Mr Botha also referred to a statement yesterday by the politburo of the MPLA, in which it had called for the complete withdrawal of the South African forces stationed in southern Angola.

He pointed out the Lusaka Agreement had not yet led to the total disengagement of South African forces from the area because the Angolan Government "has been unwilling or unable to comply with one of its central provisions — that SWAPO should not be allowed into the area vacated by South African forces.

"Thus far there have been 120 violations of the agreement, almost 20 in the last month alone, and South Africa has been responsible for only three," Mr Botha said. The South African forces had nevertheless withdrawn to Ongiva, only 50 kilometers north of the border.

South Africa had attempted to resolve the problems created by SWAPO's presence in southern Angola in no fewer than five ministerial meetings with the Angolan Government last year.

"Despite the continuing violations of the agreement by SWAPO, South Africa, on November 19, 1984, offered to complete the disengagement process. The Angolans undertook to provide South Africa with a date for which a further ministerial meeting at which the process could be finalised, and we are still waiting for a reply."

Mr Botha said South Africa had taken note of the MPLA politburo's affirmation that Angola's diplomatic activity would continue to be fundamentally directed towards the just and peaceful settlement of the current conflicts in southern Angola, and that his government reciprocated this statement.

Kaunda Misunderstands Situation

MB051515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1504 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 5, SAPA — The South African Government would attempt to find a way to inform the Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, of the latest ceasefire developments in Mozambique and SADF troop disengagement from Angola, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said here today.

He called a press conference today to respond to a reported interview with Dr Kaunda published in a Cape Town morning newspaper in which the Zambian president questioned the sincerity of the South African Government regarding the Nkomati Accord and its undertaking to withdraw its troops from southern Angola.

Mr Botha took President Kaunda to task for reading more into the Nkomati Agreement than President Samora Machel who "is more than satisfied that we have gone further than Nkomati requires."

President Kaunda claimed that South Africa's failure thus far to stop the escalating civil war in Mozambique was a breach of its formal undertaking in the accord of Nkomati to bring about peace between the two countries.

The fact that Mozambique had stopped the ANC from operating from Mozambique made the accord "obviously one-sided".

Mr Botha said the accord did not put South Africa under any obligation to stop Renamo's attacks. "Since when do we have to undertake something we cannot (do) and were not asked to do?"

The ANC had not stopped its assaults on South Africa, "but I do not blame President Machel," he said.

President Kaunda's remarks were in keeping with the views he had expressed before and did not come as a surprise to the South African Government. Nevertheless, after all the assistance given to Mozambique since Nkomati, and all the thanks received from President Machel for this, it was hurtful to be criticised in this way (by President Kaunda).

South Africa had saved R110 million worth of projects which Italian investors were about to abandon. South Africa sponsored Mozambique's admission to the IMF despite the "unflattering" state of its economy; it had urged businessmen to invest in Mozambique, helped to start regenerating tourism with marlin fishing and game farms; and had come within hours of putting a ceasefire with Renamo into effect before "a European power intervened".

It was harmful to South Africa to have the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme sabotaged and to have power and rail links to Maputo cut, Mr Botha said.

South Africa had been blamed for Renamo and the lie had been created that "if our assistance would stop, the other side (assisting Renamo) would stop."

South Africa could not send troops into another country and at no stage had the government trained or equipped Renamo from South African soil. "There is not a single instance where President Machel has claimed violations of Nkomati Accord," he said.

President Kaunda's expressed views reflected "a deep misunderstanding of recent developments in southern Africa," Mr Botha said.

The Lusaka Agreement, the basis of South Africa's undertaking to disengage from southern Angola, had not yet brought its objective about because the Angolan Government "had been unwilling or unable to comply with the central provision that SWAPO should not be allowed into the area vacated by South African forces," Mr Botha said.

There had been 120 violations, 20 in the last month alone. South Africa was reponsible for three violations. Nevertheless the SADF had withdrawn to Ongiva, 50 km north of the border and had attended five ministerial meetings last year in an attempt to resolve problems created by SWAPO'S presence in the territory. The Angolan's undertook to provide South Africa with a date for a further ministerial meeting and South Africa was still awaiting their reply.

"President Kaunda is perfectly aware of the provisions of the Lusaka agreement. Evidently he only expects South Africa should comply with them" the minister said.

Urges Aid to Mozambique

MB051720 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has invited President Kaunda of Zambia, and other African leaders, to extend the same aid to Mozambique as South Africa is doing.

Mr Botha referred at a news conference in Cape Town to reports that President Kaunda had alleged that South Africa was not honoring its obligations to Mozambique in terms of the Nkomati Accord.

He said that South Africa had made scores of attempts to end the war between Frelimo and the Mozambique National Resistance movement in Mozambique. He said that South Africa was holding on-going talks with Mozambique about these matters, and would continue to do so.

Mr Botha said that it was unfair and wrong for President Kaunda to accuse South Africa, by implication, of involvement in the war in Mozambique. Every possible allegation about a violation of the Nkomati Accord was being followed up and discussed with President Samora Machel's government.

Mr Botha said that the government would find a way of transmitting to President Kaunda information about latest attempts by South Africa to secure a cease-fire in Mozambique. South Africa would also inform President Kaunda of the latest developments in the South-West Africa question, particularly of the cessation of hostilities in the region.

Johannesburg Cites Buthelezi Comments to Reagan
MB051217 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The chief minister of the South African national state of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has asked President Ronald Reagan of the United States to try to remove the question of black South Africa from the American political arena. Chief Buthelezi told President Reagan during a meeting in Washington that there was a storm brewing in the United States about apartheid. The chief minister said that some people were making an American political football of the lot of the black people in South Africa. These people, he said, were using apartheid as an issue to beat President Reagan and to discredit his administration.

Chief Buthelezi said that experience had made him and other black South Africans skeptical about the role of Western countries in their affairs. He saw in the United States a kind of posturing which had been of little significance in the past.

Chief minister Buthelezi, who is in the United States on a private visit, said that many of those in the United States who were involving themselves in the affairs of South African blacks were serving double agendas.

Commentary Examines Mandela Freedom Offer
MB041018 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Commentary from the "Africa Survey" program]

[Text] The government has made Nelson Mandela an offer he must refuse, but in so doing the old saboteur and his ANC expose themselves for what they: a bunch of terrorists, no more no less.

The government offer is quite simple and eminently resonable: freedom for Mandela if he rejects violence as a means of changing South Africa's political structure. And illuminating it was to note that hardly had the offer been made when the United Democratic Front [UDF] began [word indistinct] eloquent on the demerits of the offer and the implications for Mandela. That the UDF sounded virtually like spokesmen for Mandela and the ANC was not at all high-handed. They fill the role of spokesmen with considerable credibility. We have known for a long time now that the UDF and the ANC are both more than kith and more than kin. However, it would have been far better for Mandela had the UDF not jumped on to this controversial bandwagon for another bit of cheap publicity.

Any analysis of the UDF reaction is so condemnatory of Mandela and the ANC, so lacking in logic, and what else is new, that it would have been thrown out as a viable response in a junior grade debating forum on diplomacy.

Let us analyse for a moment what the wisest heads in the UDF camp had to say about the Mandela release offer. First, the UDF declares that for Mandela to accept the offer, and remember the offer implies a retraction of violence, would entail Mandela breaking a deep commitment to the ANC and, according to the UDF, Mandela would thereby reject all he had fought to achieve, and achieve here read killing innocent people. The very clear and only deduction we can make from this is that both Nelson Mandela and the ANC are so deeply committed to violence that, in the words of the UDF statement, the offer will not be acceptable to the man. The UDF goes on to state quite emphatically that if Mandela accepted the offer, it would be resented by the UDF and Mandela would be distancing himself from his political struggle.

If we take these UDF remarks to their logical conclusion, and remembering that Mandela is a patron of the UDF, then the UDF is informing us that Mandela would lose his credibility as a political leader and be booted into obscurity if he renounced violence in favor of peace. One wonders how the UDF reconciles this with its frequent pious pronouncements that it stands for peaceful change in South Africa. Were that indeed the case the UDF should welcome with open arms a patron who rejects violence and not [word indistinct] that the UDF would resent it if he chooses to path of peace.

But we should know by now that the UDF's pious public pronouncements have little to do with its actual attitudes, actions, and affiliations. Certainly it is no coincidence that in this Mandela affair the UDF has come out openly and confidently as a spokesman of his behalf. ANC spokesmen may not be quoted in South Africa without special permission. These days it appears that banning order is hardly necessary. So when the UDF says that a patron of theirs who rejects violence would be distancing himself from his political struggle, then that is the way both the UDF and the ANC would like to see Mandela in jail supporting violence or out of prison promoting violence.

Hopefully, the government sticks to the conditions it has set for Mandela's release: either he renounces violence publicly or he languishes in prison indefinitely. If he elects to stay on in prison, then all South Africans and the world must know that what Mandela and the ANC and their fellow travelers stand for is violence.

The ANC now has the spotlight trained fully on to it and, like all cowardly terrorists who prefer operating in the dark, it is squirming. As for those cronies of the ANC, the UDF, their statements on the affair have given us all a good idea of where their affiliations lie and what they stand for.

One sincerely hopes that when future action is taken against the UDF by the authorities, we will have less of an outcry from certain members of the public whose consciences appear not to be tinged with a shred of common sense.

As for those countries abroad, such as Britain, which insists on harboring the ANC while ironically calling on the international community to cooperate in the struggle against terrorism, what is their response going to be? Should Mandela refuse the government's offer and thus blatantly publicize the ANC's commitment to terrorism? Will they merely sit back and continue giving succour to self-proclaimed terrorists, or will they do something to ameliorate the obvious hypocrisy evinced when they call for international cooperation to fight the terrorism while harboring terrorists in their capital cities?

PAC Chairman on Accra Liberation Committee Meeting

AB052010 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] of South Africa, Mr Pokela, has predicted that this year will see greater successes in the liberation war. Mr Pokela was speaking before flying home after leading a PAC delegation to the just-ended 43d session of the OAU Liberation Committee in Accra. He hailed the decision of the session that member-states could pay in kind 50 percent of their contribution to the liberation fund.

Mr Pokela commended another decision by the session to use the celebration of Africa Day, which falls on 25 May, to raise funds in support of liberation efforts. He was happy about the realization that armed struggle is the legitimate way to achieve self-determination for Namibia and South Africa. He praised the unity of purpose exhibited at the session and the commitment of countries represented to increase their material, moral, and diplomatic support to the liberation movement.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Interviewed on Southern African Issues

MB050836 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Feb 85 p 7

["Part one" of interview with President Kenneth Kaunda by Barry Streek in Lusaka; date not given]

[Text] Streek: Since you met President P.W. Botha on the Botswana border, (on April 30, 1982) there have been a number of developments in southern Africa, particularly in Angola and Mozambique. Were you satisfied with these?

Kaunda: I met the then prime minister with the objective of trying to explain to him what I understand the southern Africa situation to be. Indeed, we have since had a number of meetings. Unfortunately these have not achieved what was intended.

I have to refer to the question of the agreement between Angola and South Africa which was held here in Lusaka. That meeting was designed to get South African troops out of Angola. And, to enhance the chances of getting the Namibian question resolved. On the other hand the Nkomati agreement was designed to bring peace to Mozambique and bring more understanding between South Africa and Mozambique. South African troops are still inside Angola. The last information we had was that they are 20 km from the border, but still inside Angola.

We move onto the question of Namibia. Nothing has moved.

Over the issue of Nkomati, while I believe several meetings have been held between the Mozambiquan and South Africa authorities, the situation is getting worse inside Mozambique, while Mozambique has stopped the ANC from operating on Mozambican soil. So, it is obviously a one-sided agreement.

With what I have out-lined, you see there is no room for me to rejoice over the meetings that have taken place as far as results are concerned.

Streek: The implication of your reply is that you are not very hopeful about the future in terms of these kinds of developments.

Kaunda: That is what I am saying. We have tried to work together but it has not born fruit at all. So really, what is the basis of being hopeful? None at all. The facts speak differently. We have been expecting something and that something has not happened because South Africa has not moved the way we hoped she would.

Streek: On Angola, the obvious intention of the Joint Monitoring Commission was to reduce conflict in Angola and as you say there does not seem to be much progress in that direction. What more should be done by South Africa in specific terms?

Kaunda: At the meetings held between Angola and the South Africans, which were assisted by the U.S. and ourselves in providing meeting places and so forth, we discussed certain

issues. What we had hoped to see done is that South Africa would respond favourably to the demand by the Angolans and the rest of mankind that they withdraw from southern Angola and that they allow the implementation of resolution 435.

Streek: Mr Frank Wisner from the U.S. has been in southern Africa recently and has been from here to Angola. Is there any hope in terms of Namibia flowing from these visits?

Kaunda: From our discussions there was absolutely nothing to indicate that we should expect movement that will bring fruition to what we have been expecting.

Streek: As far as you are concerned it is really up to South Africa...

Kaunda: Certainly. South Africa is the centre of all these things. If South Africa moves out of Angola, if South Africa says we are going to move now on the question of Namibia, you will get movement. If South Africa stands still, there will be no movement and it means more innocent men, women and children will die in Angola and Namibia.

Streek: The South African press reports the ANC is making use of Botswana as a launching pad for attacks on South Africa. While the South African Government has accepted in the past that there are no ANC bases in Botswana, the implication of these reports is that guerrillas are coming from either Zambia or Angola. Do you perhaps feel they are aimed at putting the squeeze on Botswana in the same way as has been done in Swaziland and Lesotho?

Kaunda: I can't understand what is involved in these reports. My guess would be that this is really intended to frighten Botswana and to make her sign an Nkomati-type agreement with South Africa. Botswana has said there is no need for her to do that because she has no evil intentions against South Africa. She cannot support ANC bases on her territory because she can't afford it. The population is below one million. Her forces are merely for internal security. So how do you expect a small country like that to be a threat to South Africa?

You have mentioned Zambia. We have an office of the ANC here, but we have no military bases for the ANC. So, there can be no way in which these forces, the so-called ANC forces, can come from Zambia. I am afraid these are made-up stories designed to embarrass Botswana.

Streek: Has there ever been any pressure put on you by the South African authorities to restrict the activities of the ANC inside Zambia? Or SWAPO for that matter?

Kaunda: Not that I know of. They have no cause to do so.

Streek: Despite the current economic climate, South Africa plays a dominant role in the economy of the region. Are there any steps South Africa should be taking?

Kaunda: I think the point here is that the entire OAU has said South Africa is an independent state.

Our quarrel is with apartheid. As long as apartheid remains the order of the day in South Africa, no matter how powerful she may be in political terms, economic terms, social and cultural terms, scientific and technological terms, matters of defence and security, there is no way we can accept South Africa willingly. No way at all.

Streek: During the period leading up to the Botswana border talks and those over Angola last year, the Zambian and South African governments seemed to be getting closer. Is this still the case?

Kaunda: Our desire to fight apartheid in a non-violent way has been frustrated from time to time.

Soon after independence I offered to send Zambian diplomats to South Africa. This was rejected by the South Africans.

And there were contacts in the late-60s between the late Mr Vorster and myself.

This was in our determined desire to help ease the situation there by fighting apartheid peacefully. We exchanged a few letters and Mr Vorster decided at one stage to release that correspondence.

What he did not know was that there was nothing for me to hide. Each time I wrote to him, I informed two of my closest friends, President Nyerere and President Obote.

So when Mr Vorster threatened to release that correspondence, to show, in his own words, I was a "double-dealer", when that happened, Presdient Nyerere phoned and said all you need to do is release those letters. In fact, by that time our Central Committee had already decided to do that. And we released this in an information note, which we called "Dear Mr Vorster".

After that, he saw that he had to deal with Zambia.

I remember a friend of mine, a white businessmen, telling him that, look if you wanted to understand independent Africa, you had to understand Zambia.

So, Mr Vorster put out feelers again. I said I had nothing to hide. It was he who revealed those letters, so if he wanted to deal with me, let him come out tell me what he wanted to discuss.

These contacts led to the meeting at the (Victoria Falls) bridge. That dealt with the question of Zimbabwe, then Rhodesia.

We had realised the British were helpless in terms of bringing changes in Rhodesia. So, my colleagues and I decided to deal with South Africa.

Indeed, that meeting achieved something in that it led to the release of the authentic leaders of the nationalists in southern Africa — the Nkomos, the Mugabes, and others, who had been detained for a long time.

Because of Smith's tricks, we were quite sure the plan we had would have brought about majority rule in Zimbabwe in stages. This would have been achieved, but Smith frustrated this.

By that time, the nationalist leaders were out, so they planned the strategy of fighting the liberation war. I spoke to one of your colleagues and said this thing was going to explode.

He asked me if I would like to tell that to Mr Botha.

So I said, of course, why not? The meeting was arranged quickly and we met.

I was very clear with President Botha and said there was no way he could expect to pass this cup. He had got to accept it if he wanted to stick to apartheid.

I can remember saying to President Botha: "I look at this thing here. It is like all of us — the Nyereres, the Machels, the Santoses, the Masires, the Mugabes, the Kaundas, the Bothas, the Leabua Jonathans, all of us are like men in a small canoe.

"When we started off we had a good engine, but that engine has packed up. We are now using paddles which are breaking one by one and the canoe is rushing helplessly towards the cataracts over there. It will collapse and all of us will perish."

He said this was the first time he was hearing an African leader say that all of us were involved. I said "of course". There is no way an explosion can take place in South Africa and Zambia expect to remain untouched. It would be unrealistic.

So, while principles are involved we are also involved with our own security. When you speak of South Africa, she has a role to play of bringing peace not only between Zambia and South Africa but also to the region as a whole.

What I have said here was that in all our dealings between South Africa and Zambia, Zambia has maintained a very principled stand. It is peace we are concerned with.

Our relations still remain what they have been: talking business. At the moment there has been no business, because the great and important questions remain unanswered.

We support Samora Machel over Nkomati because we know without Nkomati we would already have seen a bantustan in Mozambique.

It is a retreat — but every good general must retreat when things are tough in order to recoup. That is how I look at Nkomati, but President Samora looks at this differently. He genuinely wants to co-operate with South Africa.

Streek: Until there is progress on key issues there is no point in meeting President Botha again?

Kaunda: I can see no progress. If I can see progress, there is room then for discussing other matters which might bring us closer. But because there is no progress, I see no reason why I should meet him.

P.W. Botha's Words Not Enough, Actions Necessary

MB050922 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] South African President Pieter Botha last week went on record as having said his government was determined to improve the life of South Africa's 73 percent black majority by "giving them more political rights". Surely Mr Botha should be the first man to realise that you cannot cheat all the people all the time. Do black South Africans have any political rights at all?

Clearly Mr Botha is not being sincere as usual.

It must be made plain that last year, blacks were excluded in the so-called new political dispensation which gave limited powers to Indian and Coloured communities in the segregated parliament which Mr Botha opened last Friday.

Now if Mr Botha is to be taken seriously, why didn't he include Africans in the deal right from the beginning? Unless he can come up with something concrete to show the world that he really means improved political rights, his plans must be dismissed with the contempt they deserve.

We all know that most white South Africans, including Mr Botha, have a particular phobia for the black majority. But in case Mr Botha is serious for once, we would suggest that he starts by releasing Mr Nelson Mandela.

Mr Frank Wisner, the deputy United States assistant secretary of state for African affairs arrived in Lusaka yesterday from Mozambique and South Africa for talks with President Kaunda; and Zambians must be frank with him on one point: that his government is not doing enough to bring peaceful change to southern Africa. We say this in view of the fact that despite the numerous trips to the sub-region by Dr Chester Crocker, his boss, there has been no progress.

The United States and its allies have ruled out economic sanctions and yet it is considered opinion throughout the world that nothing short of mandatory, not selected, sanctions could bring apartheid South Africa to her knees.

American companies in South Africa are beginning to see the writing on the wall and are agitating for improved conditions of service for their black workers while others, particularly those that have signed the Sullivan principles, are lobbying for political change in the racist republic.

Whether Mr Botha is now responding to such pressures remains to be seen. But one thing is certain: sharp criticism of apartheid only as President Ronald Reagan did recently is not enough because, as Reverend Jesse Jackson says, "South Africa is immune to words." Action speaks louder than words.